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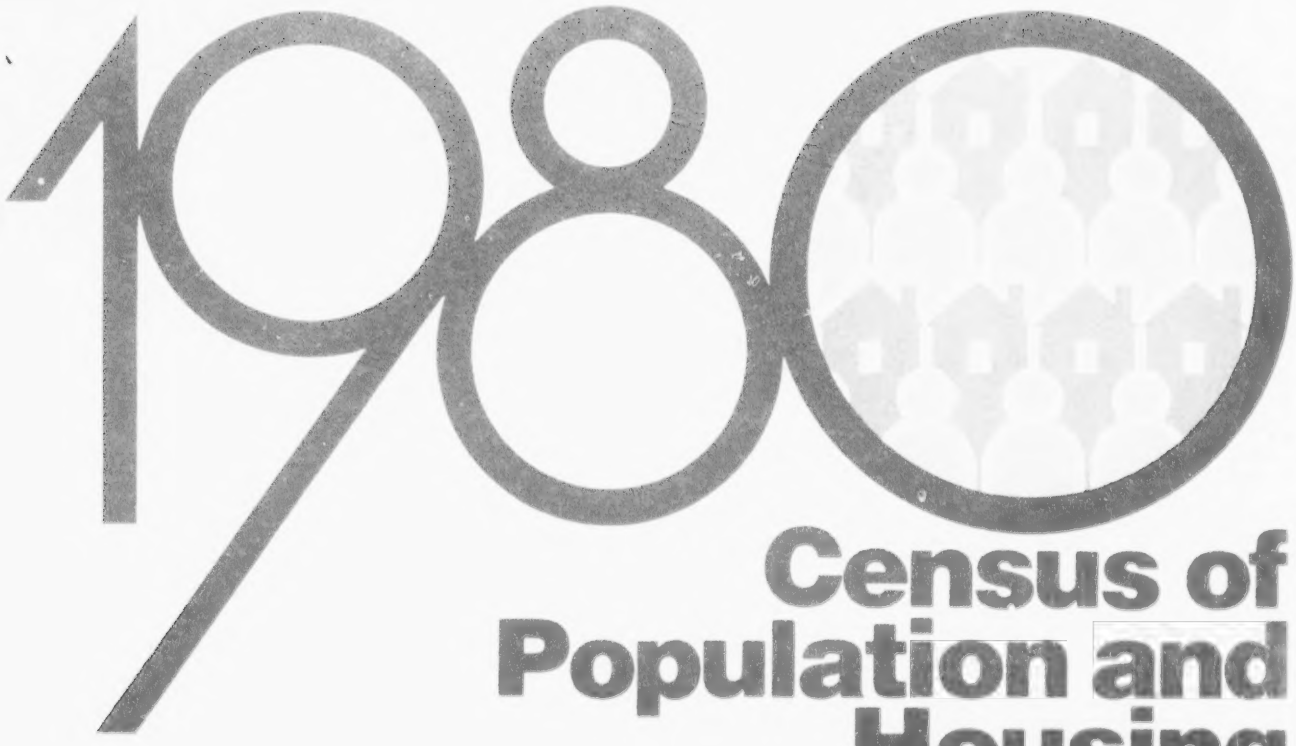
Wyo.

Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

WYOMING



Census of Population and Housing

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

C 3.223/23:

1980

Census of Population and Housing

Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

WYOMING

PHC80-3-52

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Issued September 1982

U.S. Department of Commerce
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Robert G. Dederick,
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POPULATION DIVISION
Roger A. Herriot, Chief
HOUSING DIVISION
Arthur F. Young, Chief

Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the census-taking process. The Bureau was guided by then Director, **Vincent P. Barabba**, and then Deputy Director, **Daniel B. Levine**. Primary direction of the census program was performed by **George E. Hall**, then Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by **Earle J. Gerson**, then Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with **Barbara A. Bailar**, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, **Howard N. Hamilton**, Assistant Director for Computer Services, **Shirley Kallek**, Associate Director for Economic Fields, **James D. Lincoln**, Associate Director for Administration, **Rex L. Pullin**, then Associate Director for Field Operations, and **W. Bruce Ramsay**, then Associate Director for Information Technology. The director's staff was assisted by **Peter A. Bounpane** and **Sherry L. Courtland**.

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of **Roger A. Herriot**, Chief, **Paula J. Schneider**, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, **Nampeo D. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**, Assistant Chiefs.

Responsibility for developing the housing portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Housing Division, under the supervision of **Arthur F. Young**, Chief, **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Chief, and **William A. Downs**, Chief, Decennial Planning and Data Services Branch.

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, and processing of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of **Gerald J. Post**, then Acting Chief, assisted by **Marie G. Argana**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **Donald R. Dalzell**, **H. Ray Dennis**, **Leonard Goldberg**, **Morris Gorinson**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, and **Roger O. Lepage**.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Operations Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, and **John E. Halterman**, then Assistant Chief.

The Statistical Methods Division was largely responsible for developing new procedures to obtain a more accurate count of the population. This work was supervised by **Charles D. Jones**, Chief, **David V. Bateman**, then Assistant Chief, **Susan M. Miskura**, and **Robert T. O'Reegan**, Assistant Chiefs.

Geographic programs and plans were developed in the Geography Division under the direction of **Gerald F. Cranford**, then Assistant Chief, **Robert W. Marx** and **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Chiefs, and **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, Special Assistant. **Joseph J. Knott** coordinated geographic operational phases.

Data collection activities were supervised in the Field Division by **Richard C. Burt**, then Chief, under the direction of **Lawrence T. Love** and **Stanley D. Matchett**, then Assistant Chiefs, with the assistance of the directors and assistant directors of the Bureau's regional offices.

The coordination and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment were the responsibility of the Automatic Data Processing Planning Staff, **James R. Pepal**, then Chief, under the direction of **Richard L. Pauly**, then Deputy Chief.

The system design, technical specifications, construction, and installation of the FOSDIC and Automated Camera Technology System were the responsibility of Technical Services Division, **McRae Anderson**, then Chief, assisted by **Robert E. Joseph**, then Assistant Chief.

Questionnaire processing procedures were developed in the Decennial Processing Staff, **James S. Werking**, then Chief, under the direction of **Harry C. O'Haver**, then Assistant Chief. The manual processing and microfilming of the questionnaires were performed at three decennial processing locations as follows: Data Preparation Division, **Don L. Adams**, Chief; Jeffersonville Processing Office, **Robert L. Kirkland**, then Processing Manager; New Orleans Processing Office, **Robert L. Allen**, Chief; and Laguna Niguel Processing Office, **Robert N. Scheller**, Chief.

Administrative support was provided by the Administrative Services Division, **O. Bryant Benton**, then Acting Chief.

Publications editing, printing, and composition were performed in the Publications Services Division, **Raymond J. Koski**, Chief, under the direction of **Milton S. Andersen**, **Arlene C. Duckett**, and **Gerald A. Mann**.

User services were provided by the Data User Services Division under the supervision of **Michael G. Garland**, Chief, and **Marshall L. Turner**, Assistant Chief.

Many other persons participated in the various activities of the 1980 census. For a list of key personnel, refer to the *History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing*, (PHC80-R2).

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

1980 census of population and housing. Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

PHC80-3-
Issued August 1982—
1. United States—Census, 20th, 1980. 2. United States—Population—Statistics. 3. United States—Housing—Statistics. I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. Title: Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
HA215.A147 312'.0973 81-607959
AACR2

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Introduction

GENERAL III
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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing based on tabulations of 100-percent data (i.e., information asked of all housing units) and sample data (i.e., additional information asked of approximately one out of every six households in most areas). The report includes data for the State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, certain county subdivisions, and incorporated places. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-3 followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports,* PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between the 1980 data shown in this report and the data shown in 1970 census reports. Further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and five detailed tables. Tables 1 and 2 present 100-percent data on general population and housing characteristics. Tables 3 through 5 present additional population and housing characteristics collected on a sample basis.

The tables are followed by the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., incorporated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data and on the editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "–" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on "Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.")
- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units included in the 1980 census count for the area were substituted. Substitutions occurred during the computer processing of the census data when there was evidence of the existence of persons or housing units but no data for these persons or units. In these instances, characteristics of other enumerated persons or housing units were substituted. (For further information on substitution, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data" in appendix D.)
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

In order to maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Census Bureau suppresses data for some characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units, and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 5 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 5 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 5 and the number of renters is also at least 5. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) persons or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied to each race or Spanish origin category individually.

Finally, in some cases, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

CORRECTION NOTE

Shown below are corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population and total housing units made after the tabulations for this report were completed. Some corrections in this note may be in addition to or supersede those in the correction notes for the PC80-1-A and 1-B reports and the HC80-1-A report.

Any additional corrections made after this report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

	1980 population		1980 housing	
	As shown in the tables	Corrected	As shown in the tables	Corrected
Evansville town....	2 652	2 335	890	789
Riverton city.....	9 588	9 562	3 661	3 646

Table 1. **Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons														Households		
		Percent					Race										
			Age														
	Total	Female	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median age	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	Spanish origin[2]	In group quarters	Households	Persons per household	Families
The State	469 557	48.8	9.6	69.0	7.9	27.1	446 488	3 364	7 094	1 969	24 499	8 979	165 624	2.78	121 685
SMSA'S															
Casper, Wyo.	71 856	49.1	9.1	70.1	6.3	27.3	69 394	511	457	258	2 550	694	25 841	2.75	18 982
COUNTIES															
Albany	29 062	47.8	6.9	77.2	6.9	24.5	27 499	294	155	280	1 870	2 752	10 639	2.47	6 507
Big Horn	11 896	49.5	9.6	67.2	13.9	29.7	11 668	–	65	25	455	104	4 128	2.86	3 178
Campbell	24 367	46.9	11.7	65.5	2.8	24.4	23 789	10	235	55	625	160	8 006	3.02	6 121
Carbon	21 896	47.4	10.6	67.6	6.9	26.5	20 352	102	155	97	2 466	586	7 475	2.85	5 546
Converse	14 069	48.7	11.3	64.5	5.5	25.1	13 679	11	109	20	697	57	4 679	2.99	3 661
Crook	5 308	48.4	9.7	66.9	9.4	28.3	5 274	–	22	6	19	1	1 851	2.87	1 458
Fremont	38 992	48.7	10.2	66.8	7.0	26.7	33 786	31	4 386	106	1 264	685	12 869	2.98	10 052
Goshen	12 040	51.1	8.0	71.4	14.7	31.4	11 394	2	39	14	897	247	4 470	2.64	3 303
Hot Springs	5 710	50.1	8.3	72.1	16.3	32.0	5 564	13	111	7	87	212	2 162	2.54	1 494
Johnson	6 700	50.1	8.4	70.1	13.8	30.8	6 618	1	39	8	92	99	2 485	2.66	1 807
Laramie	68 649	49.7	8.3	70.4	8.8	28.1	63 127	1 967	422	530	6 625	1 195	25 292	2.67	18 321
Lincoln	12 177	48.5	13.1	61.6	8.2	25.6	11 990	8	57	34	290	4	3 859	3.15	3 087
Natrona	71 856	49.1	9.1	70.1	6.3	27.3	69 394	511	457	258	2 550	694	25 841	2.75	18 982
Niobrara	2 924	51.5	7.4	73.1	17.3	35.3	2 905	1	9	1	27	29	1 155	2.51	831
Park	21 639	50.3	8.2	70.4	10.4	29.3	21 133	15	81	65	781	584	7 738	2.72	5 812
Platte	11 975	48.0	9.4	69.0	9.0	28.5	11 716	10	48	18	573	44	4 380	2.72	3 220
Sheridan	25 048	49.8	8.6	71.0	11.9	29.8	24 540	31	204	88	472	681	9 321	2.61	6 612
Sublette	4 548	47.6	9.0	67.2	8.3	28.8	4 515	2	18	2	39	2	1 591	2.86	1 222
Sweetwater	41 723	47.2	12.0	65.8	5.0	25.4	39 723	323	269	259	3 247	215	14 052	2.95	10 579
Teton	9 355	48.2	6.4	75.8	5.2	28.5	9 237	3	38	24	132	47	3 751	2.48	2 220
Uinta	13 021	47.6	12.9	64.2	6.0	24.8	12 781	17	54	17	403	353	4 080	3.10	3 191
Washakie	9 496	48.9	9.8	66.6	9.7	27.9	8 825	7	48	34	810	182	3 275	2.84	2 532
Weston	7 106	49.4	10.1	68.2	9.2	27.9	6 979	5	73	21	78	46	2 525	2.80	1 949
INCORPORATED PLACES															
Afton town	1 481	48.8	11.4	60.6	13.4	27.1	1 466	–	8	6	9	–	477	3.10	380
Albin town	128	49.2	5.5	77.3	20.3	36.4	123	–	–	–	5	–	56	2.29	36
Baggs town	433	47.1	9.2	67.4	6.9	24.6	410	–	8	7	35	–	155	2.79	101
Basin town	1 349	51.1	8.2	70.6	17.0	32.5	1 306	–	13	9	29	2	534	2.52	385
Big Piney town	530	48.7	9.2	68.3	8.9	28.3	525	1	1	–	9	–	196	2.70	147
Buffalo city	3 799	51.8	7.3	72.5	18.2	33.5	3 749	1	27	4	54	41	1 539	2.44	1 038
Burns town	268	50.7	4.9	74.3	13.4	34.3	265	–	–	–	9	–	102	2.63	80
Byron town	633	49.9	12.2	60.2	11.7	25.8	627	–	5	–	49	–	192	3.30	161
Casper city	51 016	49.8	8.5	71.7	7.3	28.0	49 142	440	280	211	1 982	694	18 874	2.67	13 425
Cheyenne city	47 283	50.7	7.7	71.7	10.2	29.3	43 318	1 402	246	380	5 382	402	18 239	2.57	12 670
Chugwater town	282	47.5	10.3	70.2	12.1	29.0	277	–	3	–	3	–	109	2.59	82
Clearmont town	191	47.1	11.0	65.4	16.8	28.1	184	–	4	–	4	–	64	2.98	52
Cody city	6 790	51.6	7.3	72.4	13.5	32.9	6 735	–	15	26	65	54	2 684	2.51	1 882
Cokeville town	515	50.3	10.7	61.7	9.7	26.1	511	–	2	–	26	–	161	3.20	126
Cowley town	455	46.4	10.8	63.5	14.9	26.7	451	–	1	–	10	–	144	3.16	121
Dayton town	701	51.4	8.6	67.0	9.3	28.9	691	–	–	1	24	–	240	2.92	191
Deaver town	178	44.9	14.0	61.8	12.4	23.6	177	–	1	–	–	–	61	2.92	43
Diamondville town	1 000	47.7	13.0	65.5	7.6	25.9	983	–	1	6	54	–	337	2.97	264
Dixon town	82	47.6	8.5	76.8	14.6	34.0	82	–	–	–	1	–	35	2.34	26
Douglas town	6 030	49.8	10.8	66.7	7.9	25.7	5 855	2	56	4	313	57	2 130	2.80	1 566
Dubois town	1 067	47.8	9.3	68.2	8.4	30.2	1 046	1	9	6	6	–	386	2.76	303
East Thermopolis town	359	52.6	6.7	77.7	32.9	44.0	347	5	6	–	7	7	182	1.93	79
Edgerton town	510	46.7	10.6	65.5	6.3	24.2	498	1	2	1	8	–	191	2.67	130
Elk Mountain town	338	49.7	10.1	68.6	10.1	28.5	336	2	–	–	9	–	118	2.86	91
Encampment town	611	48.1	9.0	67.3	10.8	28.3	604	–	3	3	12	–	223	2.74	172
Evanston city	6 421	47.2	10.6	70.4	8.2	26.9	6 269	13	33	12	245	353	2 151	2.82	1 576
Evansville town	2 652	49.0	11.2	62.2	4.0	24.5	2 557	10	15	7	104	–	834	3.18	671
Fort Laramie town	356	53.1	9.3	70.5	15.2	30.8	349	–	4	–	6	–	137	2.60	101
Frannie town	138	51.4	7.2	79.0	20.3	38.6	136	1	1	–	–	–	62	2.23	44
Gillette city	12 134	46.8	10.5	69.0	4.0	24.9	11 770	7	135	23	344	160	4 231	2.83	3 030
Glendo town	367	50.4	8.2	72.2	13.1	32.0	364	–	1	–	11	–	146	2.51	104
Glenrock town	2 736	49.4	10.4	63.8	4.9	25.1	2 655	5	33	8	101	–	904	3.03	715
Granger town	177	46.9	9.6	66.7	5.1	27.1	154	1	–	–	36	–	65	2.72	49
Green River city	12 807	47.8	13.4	61.8	2.8	24.2	12 133	52	65	71	1 281	5	3 980	3.22	3 240
Greybull town	2 277	51.3	8.6	70.6	15.1	29.7	2 251	–	8	8	37	–	894	2.55	622
Guernsey town	1 512	49.5	8.3	69.0	11.0	29.4	1 458	–	2	2	156	–	581	2.60	397
Hanna town	2 288	47.8	12.2	61.5	2.4	23.9	2 172	7	12	4	184	–	717	3.19	580
Hartville town	149	48.3	4.7	68.5	12.1	31.3	141	–	–	–	31	–	56	2.66	40
Hudson town	514	47.9	11.5	70.0	10.1	27.6	489	–	18	–	19	–	183	2.81	136
Hulett town	291	54.3	8.9	69.4	17.5	30.6	286	–	5	–	3	–	122	2.39	79
Jackson town	4 511	49.1	5.5	77.0	6.0	27.9	4 447	1	23	10	61	36	1 880	2.38	1 011
Kaycee town	271	52.4	8.1	70.5	9.2	29.0	271	–	–	–	–	–	102	2.66	79
Kemmerer town	3 273	47.6	12.3	66.2	7.1	26.2	3 190	4	29	16	94	4	1 152	2.84	845
Kirby town	129	48.8	12.4	55.8	4.7	23.9	126	–	3	–	2	–	36	3.58	32
La Barge town	302	51.7	9.3	67.2	9.9	27.5	295	1	–	–	12	–	101	2.99	82
La Grange town	232	53.4	9.1	76.3	19.8	29.4	225	–	1	–	9	28	81	2.52	61
Lander city	7 867	51.2	8.4	71.0	9.5	29.4	7 638	8	142	17	141	498	2 734	2.70	2 087
Laramie city	24 410	47.9	6.5	78.7	6.9	24.1	22 981	293	114	269	1 578	2 729	8 943	2.42	5 236
Lingle town	475	50.5	5.5	75.8	20.8	36.5	462	1	–	3	15	–	194	2.45	138
Lost Springs town	9	…	…	…	…	…	9	–	–	–	–	…	3	…	…
Lovell town	2 447	50.1	10.7	68.0	16.2	29.7	2 366	–	12	2	167	28	876	2.76	648
Lusk town	1 650	54.9	7.0	75.0	21.6	36.8	1 636	1	8	1	15	29	704	2.30	461
Lyman town	2 284	48.0	16.7	56.5	2.3	21.6	2 234	1	9	5	67	–	664	3.44	552
Manderson town	174	47.7	6.9	66.7	6.9	29.5	169	–	–	–	6	–	56	3.11	49
Manville town	94	52.1	6.4	75.5	16.0	46.3	94	–	–	–	1	–	40	2.35	28
Marbleton town	537	46.4	10.6	60.5	1.1	22.9	531	–	5	–	5	–	162	3.31	137

[1]Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations. [2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 1. Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons														
		Percent				Race									
			Age												
	Total	Female	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median age	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	Spanish origin[2]	In group quarters	Households	Persons per household	Families
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.															
Medicine Bow town	953	49.2	11.5	67.1	4.3	25.9	926	4	10	–	61	–	344	2.77	241
Meeteetse town	512	48.0	5.7	71.5	12.3	32.1	504	–	3	2	7	–	205	2.50	131
Midwest town	638	44.7	9.1	69.1	9.2	28.4	632	–	1	–	6	–	232	2.75	175
Mills town	2 139	48.4	9.5	73.2	7.1	26.8	2 080	1	30	11	76	–	810	2.64	602
Moorcroft town	1 014	48.2	10.7	65.3	5.5	24.7	1 005	–	6	3	5	–	346	2.93	262
Mountain View town	628	49.4	14.6	62.7	5.9	25.3	622	1	5	–	13	–	206	3.05	164
Newcastle city	3 596	50.9	9.9	69.0	11.2	28.3	3 533	2	34	13	34	46	1 304	2.72	968
Pavillion town	287	46.3	8.7	64.1	8.0	26.1	273	–	7	5	5	–	97	2.96	76
Pine Bluffs town	1 077	51.0	6.9	73.3	18.4	35.8	1 036	–	–	–	72	–	433	2.49	295
Pinedale town	1 066	50.2	8.6	71.0	13.3	30.5	1 060	–	4	1	6	2	423	2.52	292
Powell city	5 310	52.3	7.8	74.0	14.0	28.1	5 154	8	8	14	373	440	1 885	2.58	1 341
Ranchester town	655	48.4	10.1	66.6	5.5	28.2	652	–	2	–	4	–	223	2.94	184
Rawlins city	11 547	47.1	10.0	68.9	7.3	26.6	10 266	89	106	70	1 981	528	3 892	2.83	2 855
Riverside town	55	50.9	7.3	81.8	16.4	38.6	50	–	1	–	7	–	26	2.12	17
Riverton city	9 588	49.1	9.6	69.9	8.8	27.5	9 154	7	160	31	449	146	3 427	2.76	2 493
Rock River town	415	49.9	12.3	66.7	8.4	26.1	404	–	3	2	38	–	138	3.01	114
Rock Springs city	19 458	47.7	10.6	69.5	7.5	26.7	18 527	226	93	178	1 262	191	7 031	2.74	5 000
Saratoga town	2 410	47.8	11.5	67.9	9.0	27.5	2 392	–	5	7	45	47	864	2.73	636
Sheridan city	15 146	51.3	8.7	72.2	14.1	29.8	14 803	22	128	58	330	292	6 053	2.45	3 988
Shoshoni town	879	47.9	10.0	69.7	11.5	28.4	860	1	6	3	49	–	326	2.70	250
Sinclair town	586	49.5	11.6	67.1	10.9	29.9	571	–	1	1	22	–	214	2.74	162
South Superior town	586	41.0	13.3	66.7	5.3	25.3	558	14	3	–	54	–	206	2.84	141
Sundance town	1 087	49.7	7.1	70.1	11.7	31.8	1 083	–	3	1	–	1	421	2.58	311
Ten Sleep town	407	49.1	5.9	71.5	15.0	33.0	407	–	–	–	1	–	157	2.59	115
Thayne town	256	47.3	14.5	67.2	11.7	28.0	254	–	2	–	–	–	91	2.81	72
Thermopolis town	3 852	50.1	8.1	73.2	15.5	32.2	3 751	8	74	5	58	95	1 534	2.45	1 038
Torrington town	5 441	53.6	7.8	72.4	18.3	31.9	5 006	1	15	7	540	212	2 106	2.48	1 423
Upton town	1 193	47.6	13.7	66.1	5.6	24.6	1 162	2	17	6	13	–	431	2.77	320
Van Tassell town	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	–	–	–	–	...	4	...	...
Wamsutter town	681	42.4	12.8	65.6	1.6	25.3	670	1	9	–	18	–	232	2.94	164
Wheatland town	5 816	48.2	9.4	71.0	9.6	28.4	5 697	6	32	16	264	44	2 249	2.57	1 538
Worland city	6 391	50.8	10.5	67.9	11.0	28.1	5 906	7	22	20	629	71	2 309	2.73	1 725
Yoder town	110	51.8	8.2	70.0	12.7	32.7	110	–	–	–	3	–	43	2.56	32

[1]Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations. [2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units			Occupied housing units					Value, specified owner-occupied housing units			Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			
	Total housing units	Total	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than $20,000	$50,000 or more	Median (dollars)	Less than $100	$200 or more	Median (dollars)	Rental vacancy rate
The State	188 217	182 368	4 173	165 624	114 653	50 971	2 589	6 961	3 000	48 598	60 400	4 756	24 733	220	9.7
SMSA'S															
Casper, Wyo.	28 493	27 941	713	25 841	18 808	7 033	531	765	212	11 811	69 800	385	5 032	298	8.9
COUNTIES															
Albany	11 954	11 447	206	10 639	5 779	4 860	150	293	164	2 509	58 100	505	2 000	190	6.3
Big Horn	4 835	4 591	145	4 128	3 028	1 100	73	235	207	599	39 800	142	138	146	7.1
Campbell	9 505	9 395	100	8 006	5 832	2 174	54	322	35	2 525	69 300	66	1 628	328	19.9
Carbon	8 659	8 281	148	7 475	5 222	2 253	104	415	162	2 040	58 400	156	1 258	244	12.0
Converse	5 350	5 268	129	4 679	3 437	1 242	68	224	46	1 576	65 500	76	723	276	12.7
Crook	2 434	2 312	149	1 851	1 459	392	62	86	42	304	50 300	38	98	171	17.6
Fremont	14 570	14 127	459	12 869	9 139	3 730	284	919	214	3 220	59 700	655	1 553	206	8.5
Goshen	5 017	4 914	88	4 470	3 136	1 334	47	142	224	643	41 700	187	176	139	6.6
Hot Springs	2 537	2 492	169	2 162	1 427	735	56	80	47	503	52 500	137	212	159	11.4
Johnson	3 029	2 771	63	2 485	1 706	779	41	100	54	639	57 500	77	286	200	8.6
Laramie	27 390	27 275	371	25 292	16 930	8 362	292	544	343	7 689	56 500	846	3 619	193	8.4
Lincoln	4 671	4 321	128	3 859	3 035	824	59	300	135	1 014	53 100	58	333	210	13.9
Natrona	28 493	27 941	713	25 841	18 808	7 033	531	765	212	11 811	69 800	385	5 032	298	8.9
Niobrara	1 434	1 415	74	1 155	780	375	26	39	89	104	34 700	98	33	115	6.3
Park	8 774	8 359	124	7 738	5 394	2 344	75	232	136	2 007	55 300	259	705	173	7.5
Platte	5 053	4 913	126	4 380	3 130	1 250	87	266	137	664	47 000	125	551	229	9.9
Sheridan	10 928	10 256	271	9 321	6 387	2 934	153	283	162	3 009	61 300	283	1 374	218	9.0
Sublette	2 393	1 796	60	1 591	1 121	470	30	88	25	330	59 000	51	144	193	10.5
Sweetwater	15 116	15 051	276	14 052	9 470	4 582	189	883	234	3 905	62 300	348	2 824	251	7.8
Teton	4 894	4 529	106	3 751	2 066	1 685	69	174	18	1 183	96 100	65	1 021	263	15.8
Uinta	4 497	4 428	102	4 080	3 073	1 007	74	342	98	991	58 400	64	550	234	12.1
Washakie	3 784	3 602	99	3 275	2 362	913	38	131	66	901	52 100	91	307	184	11.1
Weston	2 900	2 884	67	2 525	1 932	593	27	98	150	432	43 200	44	168	179	11.4
INCORPORATED PLACES															
Afton town	528	527	–	477	385	92	–	18	21	175	49 900	5	19	158	12.4
Albin town	72	65	2	56	46	10	1	1	20	2	17 000	6	–	83	16.7
Baggs town	182	181	2	155	99	56	2	11	5	16	45 800	2	46	267	11.1
Basin town	566	566	3	534	401	133	2	23	24	104	42 500	18	26	150	7.6
Big Piney town	223	223	3	196	130	66	–	10	4	36	47 900	26	24	152	15.4
Buffalo city	1 673	1 669	19	1 539	1 029	510	15	40	28	477	56 400	63	241	201	9.1
Burns town	110	108	–	102	80	22	–	3	4	20	42 000	6	5	145	4.3
Byron town	216	209	3	192	161	31	–	23	14	29	37 500	–	2	156	13.9
Casper city	20 259	20 233	508	18 874	13 036	5 838	402	412	100	9 594	70 100	311	4 311	302	8.6
Cheyenne city	19 608	19 600	267	18 239	12 023	6 216	237	345	208	6 298	55 900	738	2 789	192	9.1
Chugwater town	139	133	2	109	69	40	2	7	14	3	25 400	8	8	177	23.1
Clearmont town	72	70	5	64	45	19	1	4	9	4	23 900	3	3	145	13.6
Cody city	2 857	2 852	18	2 684	1 786	898	12	43	28	897	57 800	130	383	190	6.4
Cokeville town	185	185	6	161	120	41	4	13	6	42	46 200	8	6	116	4.7
Cowley town	157	157	1	144	117	27	1	9	8	37	43 900	6	1	123	3.6
Dayton town	270	269	3	240	161	79	2	18	2	67	52 900	4	46	228	9.2
Deaver town	68	66	–	61	35	26	–	4	2	3	38 800	8	–	112	3.7
Diamondville town	360	357	10	337	292	45	2	24	22	59	46 300	2	31	245	2.2
Dixon town	46	46	1	35	23	12	–	–	3	3	33 800	–	3	155	20.0
Douglas town	2 338	2 337	31	2 130	1 440	690	23	91	23	758	64 400	60	440	254	11.8
Dubois town	464	459	4	386	283	103	1	16	8	95	54 800	9	40	193	15.6
East Thermopolis town	217	216	20	182	75	107	1	6	7	12	34 200	57	10	95	10.1
Edgerton town	205	204	6	191	144	47	6	19	11	8	36 300	2	14	172	7.8
Elk Mountain town	128	125	5	118	84	34	4	4	5	35	58 100	9	3	92	8.1
Encampment town	326	286	6	223	175	48	1	10	6	53	51 500	5	13	156	38.5
Evanston city	2 315	2 305	36	2 151	1 532	619	33	141	63	607	56 700	35	370	238	12.6
Evansville town	890	890	12	834	667	167	5	37	15	340	60 400	4	136	326	10.7
Fort Laramie town	152	152	5	137	112	25	3	5	11	13	35 800	4	3	137	13.8
Frannie town	70	69	–	62	47	15	–	1	8	2	26 300	5	1	106	6.3
Gillette city	4 857	4 846	33	4 231	2 809	1 422	19	127	27	1 471	67 200	47	1 188	326	18.1
Glendo town	172	171	3	146	107	39	3	6	11	10	31 300	5	10	145	11.4
Glenrock town	1 044	1 042	8	904	655	249	3	37	10	394	64 500	7	198	313	17.5
Granger town	71	70	1	65	34	31	1	2	5	–	38 300	1	6	310	–
Green River city	4 237	4 233	22	3 980	2 781	1 199	18	227	27	1 608	65 900	40	878	263	9.4
Greybull town	977	976	9	894	604	290	6	35	49	147	40 400	41	64	151	8.5
Guernsey town	640	639	8	581	427	154	5	26	24	97	42 200	27	39	154	12.5
Hanna town	844	831	10	717	559	158	7	45	24	192	56 100	6	85	252	21.6
Hartville town	65	65	4	56	36	20	2	2	8	4	31 300	2	–	135	20.0
Hudson town	211	207	4	183	127	56	2	9	4	27	44 100	9	25	209	1.8
Hulett town	151	151	10	122	79	43	2	5	12	8	30 700	8	1	124	10.4
Jackson town	2 074	2 049	18	1 880	924	956	16	70	10	560	85 100	39	680	286	7.8
Kaycee town	130	126	3	102	70	32	1	9	5	11	38 000	6	13	156	20.0
Kemmerer town	1 302	1 299	35	1 152	792	360	11	64	18	406	61 600	6	225	266	18.0
Kirby town	50	49	3	36	31	5	–	6	3	6	36 300	–	1	165	37.5
La Barge town	121	118	2	101	75	26	–	6	7	12	43 300	5	3	133	21.2
La Grange town	101	101	2	81	54	27	–	1	15	–	16 300	16	–	75	3.6
Lander city	2 898	2 893	49	2 734	1 972	762	35	78	19	891	57 700	105	399	211	7.7
Laramie city	9 536	9 532	114	8 943	4 522	4 421	94	219	121	2 241	58 400	456	1 923	191	5.9
Lingle town	214	212	2	194	147	47	2	4	17	43	40 200	9	7	140	13.0
Lost Springs town	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	–	–	–	...
Lovell town	969	966	17	876	632	244	7	45	67	152	36 700	31	31	150	10.3
Lusk town	777	776	12	704	465	239	9	22	67	99	36 600	85	29	116	6.6
Lyman town	728	725	6	664	563	101	6	72	16	128	56 900	3	76	251	12.9
Manderson town	62	62	2	56	36	20	–	6	5	1	79 200	7	2	113	4.8
Manville town	53	53	3	40	35	5	–	1	11	1	22 100	2	1	125	37.5
Marbleton town	186	179	1	162	112	50	–	11	6	39	60 000	1	38	262	13.8

Table 2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Total housing units	Year-round housing units		Occupied housing units					Value, specified owner-occupied housing units			Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			Rental vacancy rate
		Total	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than $20,000	$50,000 or more	Median (dollars)	Less than $100	$200 or more	Median (dollars)	
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.															
Medicine Bow town	377	377	2	344	212	132	2	24	7	52	51 600	4	74	237	13.2
Meeteetse town	238	238	7	205	129	76	3	13	14	29	38 400	25	8	151	12.6
Midwest town	253	252	1	232	160	72	1	12	22	9	28 900	18	28	178	4.0
Mills town	895	892	9	810	623	187	7	42	13	106	49 100	10	122	247	11.8
Moorcroft town	442	441	5	346	264	82	2	26	8	96	57 700	7	53	227	35.4
Mountain View town	219	219	3	206	149	57	2	18	11	56	58 200	9	17	158	16.2
Newcastle city	1 443	1 440	11	1 304	935	369	5	56	100	252	43 200	25	119	180	9.6
Pavillion town	103	103	4	97	78	19	3	8	6	3	29 600	–	7	159	5.0
Pine Bluffs town	479	477	5	433	323	110	2	6	25	88	42 700	43	14	106	3.5
Pinedale town	524	485	9	423	283	140	1	13	10	150	58 200	14	53	184	13.6
Powell city	2 001	1 994	18	1 885	1 318	567	16	49	47	473	47 500	63	179	163	6.7
Ranchester town	240	240	2	223	188	35	1	14	2	80	60 C30	4	23	280	20.5
Rawlins city	4 223	4 216	48	3 892	2 574	1 318	37	220	79	1 221	60 600	76	874	263	11.0
Riverside town	53	31	5	26	22	4	4	–	–	9	53 800	...	...	...	33.3
Riverton city	3 661	3 653	46	3 427	2 238	1 189	30	148	47	1 291	61 100	80	729	257	7.3
Rock River town	178	177	6	138	108	30	4	16	11	16	35 800	5	5	118	33.3
Rock Springs city	7 515	7 500	112	7 031	4 475	2 556	73	318	91	2 020	62 100	233	1 595	241	7.1
Saratoga town	977	947	13	864	642	222	10	34	14	298	58 800	17	108	213	7.5
Sheridan city	6 604	6 579	116	6 053	3 956	2 097	75	153	112	2 024	58 500	246	1 113	215	9.2
Shoshoni town	379	377	3	326	244	82	1	26	10	37	40 800	9	57	265	22.6
Sinclair town	226	225	1	214	181	33	1	5	4	91	52 400	3	22	270	5.7
South Superior town	245	244	20	206	147	59	13	28	47	16	21 800	1	35	232	16.9
Sundance town	479	472	1	421	328	93	1	10	6	129	51 000	13	29	171	19.1
Ten Sleep town	193	188	8	157	127	30	2	8	8	29	42 900	5	9	145	31.8
Thayne town	103	103	3	91	73	18	1	5	3	14	45 000	1	2	157	14.3
Thermopolis town	1 715	1 710	84	1 534	1 021	513	33	43	34	418	52 400	77	190	177	13.1
Torrington town	2 231	2 216	20	2 106	1 481	625	13	58	99	447	43 600	114	123	140	4.7
Upton town	525	522	6	431	329	102	3	13	16	82	44 900	5	37	187	19.0
Van Tassell town	12	11	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	–	–	–	...
Wamsutter town	281	278	17	232	149	83	13	30	–	3	37 000	16	21	151	10.8
Wheatland town	2 516	2 471	49	2 269	1 563	686	41	159	64	394	48 900	67	438	257	8.7
Worland city	2 495	2 492	51	2 309	1 653	656	20	88	49	664	49 700	76	264	183	11.4
Yoder town	52	52	1	43	36	7	–	1	8	4	27 500	2	1	110	12.5

Table 3. **Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school	Persons 25 years old and over—Percent high school graduates	Persons 16 years and over						
									Civilian labor force			Workers		
										Unemployed			Means of transportation to work	
	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all				Total	Total	Total	Percent of civilian labor force	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in car-pools
The State	4 288	7.3	22 919	10.3	28.3	97 126	77.9	340 746	226 762	9 388	4.1	215 534	83.7	22.8
SMSA'S														
Casper, Wyo.	491	3.3	2 374	12.0	27.6	14 439	82.5	52 659	38 068	1 341	3.5	35 842	91.1	21.2
COUNTIES														
Albany	300	4.0	1 919	9.1	27.2	4 412	84.7	23 182	13 867	669	4.8	12 922	73.9	19.8
Big Horn	73	-	419	23.2	15.9	2 614	70.8	8 517	5 138	200	3.9	4 829	71.5	16.2
Campbell	122	-	536	2.1	44.7	5 265	80.1	16 784	12 876	359	2.8	12 209	87.7	25.4
Carbon	425	7.3	1 798	13.5	33.1	4 494	75.3	15 584	10 346	340	3.3	9 769	84.0	27.9
Converse	47	-	444	17.1	37.6	3 258	76.1	9 576	6 880	286	4.2	6 454	88.1	33.3
Crook	13	-	89	6.7	21.9	1 238	72.2	3 753	2 380	101	4.2	2 227	64.6	13.4
Fremont	384	11.2	1 992	5.8	23.4	8 654	73.0	27 495	10 276	847	4.6	16 872	80.2	27.4
Goshen	215	12.1	691	11.6	18.3	2 519	69.9	9 122	5 367	214	4.0	5 064	77.5	17.9
Hot Springs	37	-	228	2.6	17.7	1 104	70.3	4 276	2 611	68	2.6	2 464	82.9	20.7
Johnson	7	-	197	10.7	21.6	1 374	75.9	4 974	3 042	120	3.9	2 893	78.8	20.9
Laramie	1 006	11.4	5 137	11.4	27.4	14 452	80.1	50 986	32 002	1 693	5.3	33 031	90.9	21.2
Lincoln	42	-	380	12.6	25.9	3 013	74.8	8 031	5 045	301	6.0	4 613	79.2	29.9
Natrona	491	3.3	2 374	12.0	27.6	14 439	82.5	52 659	38 068	1 341	3.5	35 842	91.1	21.2
Niobrara	11	-	37	5.4	15.7	533	70.5	2 247	1 299	21	1.6	1 255	63.0	13.5
Park	147	8.8	763	15.9	21.1	4 586	77.9	16 057	10 484	406	3.9	9 948	83.2	19.2
Platte	34	26.5	403	18.6	38.6	2 388	73.5	8 689	5 599	256	4.6	5 298	85.4	26.3
Sheridan	190	4.2	1 092	6.1	25.9	4 908	76.3	18 661	11 680	482	4.1	10 964	84.2	23.3
Sublette	17	-	69	4.3	23.2	1 070	78.2	3 252	2 095	56	2.7	1 953	66.3	17.6
Sweetwater	338	5.9	2 853	6.4	35.2	8 736	76.3	28 868	20 307	783	3.9	19 101	79.5	25.5
Teton	13	-	294	6.8	43.4	1 592	90.4	7 384	5 855	459	7.8	4 990	70.0	17.5
Uinta	108	6.5	389	1.5	29.7	2 757	77.8	8 833	5 868	129	2.2	5 615	76.0	23.9
Washakie	250	2.8	573	17.3	18.2	2 218	75.3	6 746	4 470	172	3.8	4 199	83.0	15.6
Weston	18	27.8	242	19.4	20.8	1 500	72.7	5 070	3 207	85	2.7	3 022	84.3	24.7
INCORPORATED PLACES														
Afton town	-	-	7	-	26.9	402	76.7	986	596	35	5.9	545	67.5	17.1
Albin town	4	100.0	10	100.0	4.5	27	65.2	108	52	4	7.7	48	52.1	20.8
Baggs town	5	-	20	50.0	46.7	89	67.0	287	194	-	-	187	72.7	35.3
Basin town	-	-	36	-	17.5	280	69.7	1 006	608	12	2.0	588	72.3	15.1
Big Piney town	2	-	22	-	27.5	125	71.1	380	253	-	-	252	71.0	19.4
Buffalo city	7	-	133	9.8	24.1	784	74.8	2 886	1 894	79	4.7	1 604	84.0	22.4
Burns town	-	-	23	91.3	17.1	48	69.4	204	127	2	1.6	121	74.4	19.0
Byron town	14	-	18	22.2	16.4	148	72.3	399	204	21	10.3	183	71.6	12.6
Casper city	436	3.7	1 915	14.0	27.1	10 054	84.2	38 214	27 308	1 013	3.7	25 637	91.7	20.3
Cheyenne city	697	7.0	3 993	9.3	23.0	9 731	79.6	35 645	22 748	1 165	5.1	22 629	91.2	20.3
Chugwater town	-	-	17	41.2	31.2	58	74.6	223	148	10	6.8	138	80.4	26.8
Clearmont town	1	-	8	-	35.6	63	72.7	129	75	6	8.0	68	57.4	8.8
Cody city	17	-	135	8.9	18.9	1 385	79.3	5 177	3 338	125	3.7	3 166	85.5	15.3
Cokeville town	6	-	21	9.5	19.4	125	79.4	347	205	2	1.0	187	62.0	27.3
Cowley town	-	-	9	11.1	30.2	127	72.5	303	151	9	6.0	133	89.5	33.1
Dayton town	7	42.9	42	7.1	34.0	186	80.8	534	334	6	1.8	323	84.5	35.0
Deaver town	-	-	5	-	26.3	51	64.8	119	66	4	6.1	60	81.7	8.3
Diamondville town	6	-	93	9.7	28.2	201	67.9	689	462	15	3.2	422	96.5	35.0
Dixon town	-	-	3	-	37.3	13	76.6	70	47	5	10.6	37	81.1	13.5
Douglas town	22	-	129	19.4	39.4	1 306	79.7	4 219	3 107	125	4.0	2 915	88.6	30.2
Dubois town	-	-	25	-	27.8	231	77.3	778	502	74	14.7	405	62.7	16.3
East Thermopolis town	-	-	7	-	34.0	47	53.2	289	151	5	3.3	145	62.8	11.0
Edgerton town	-	-	10	30.0	34.1	115	71.4	344	214	6	2.8	205	82.9	40.5
Elk Mountain town	3	-	13	-	27.1	61	74.7	226	142	3	2.1	139	77.7	24.5
Encampment town	-	-	18	11.1	27.8	159	78.3	467	287	17	5.9	262	79.8	37.0
Evanston city	77	-	288	2.1	31.1	1 036	79.6	4 782	3 200	61	1.9	3 123	87.5	25.8
Evansville town	-	-	54	-	28.7	735	74.9	1 678	1 257	34	2.7	1 216	94.9	26.1
Fort Laramie town	-	-	4	-	16.2	74	62.4	287	144	9	6.3	133	69.2	16.5
Frannie town	-	-	3	-	26.7	25	49.5	111	58	-	-	58	51.7	5.2
Gillette city	88	-	320	1.9	45.3	2 428	81.2	8 744	6 892	207	3.0	6 498	89.1	26.7
Glendo town	-	-	7	-	39.2	84	54.3	323	166	26	15.7	139	73.4	23.7
Glenrock town	6	-	49	12.2	36.3	693	79.9	1 848	1 289	48	3.7	1 211	89.4	38.5
Granger town	12	-	12	-	38.2	44	77.5	114	71	2	2.8	67	56.7	17.9
Green River city	157	11.7	831	5.5	36.3	2 968	78.8	8 314	5 889	220	3.7	5 557	69.5	25.4
Greybull town	-	-	51	-	14.6	459	70.2	1 674	1 033	39	3.8	973	73.3	17.3
Guernsey town	12	16.7	69	4.3	28.1	313	69.6	1 111	751	16	2.5	683	76.7	21.4
Hanna town	33	18.2	115	13.0	40.6	569	81.3	1 487	1 017	41	4.0	967	91.8	29.9
Hartville town	-	-	14	-	-	72	74.5	151	67	-	-	67	91.0	-
Hudson town	-	-	21	-	13.4	86	70.5	403	248	10	4.0	230	81.7	35.2
Hulett town	-	-	6	-	18.2	55	61.3	205	117	5	4.3	109	56.9	1.8
Jackson town	7	-	114	-	44.4	770	90.5	3 642	2 924	156	5.3	2 579	68.3	16.1
Kaycee town	-	-	2	-	17.8	55	79.6	208	138	4	2.9	130	60.8	20.0
Kemmerer town	20	-	201	4.0	36.3	685	78.9	2 303	1 606	54	3.4	1 521	85.7	39.9
Kirby town	-	-	-	-	20.9	44	63.6	85	73	-	-	73	95.9	52.1
La Barge town	-	-	4	50.0	17.0	69	74.4	204	133	-	-	130	69.2	13.8
La Grange town	-	-	5	100.0	47.2	44	68.5	188	94	2	2.1	92	53.3	23.9
Lander city	38	-	194	-	21.5	1 622	76.2	5 913	4 033	126	3.1	3 782	82.4	30.5
Laramie city	269	4.5	1 788	9.3	27.9	3 445	86.7	19 785	11 490	564	4.9	10 730	73.1	18.5
Lingle town	3	-	14	7.1	8.9	90	77.5	406	224	6	2.7	218	66.5	32.1
Lost Springs town	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lovell town	35	-	122	14.8	14.0	502	71.1	1 748	1 008	51	5.1	910	79.8	14.4
Lusk town	2	-	26	7.7	20.3	286	69.1	1 299	727	6	0.8	712	79.5	15.3
Lyman town	6	-	43	-	37.4	581	78.1	1 341	868	37	4.3	787	53.4	23.1
Manderson town	-	-	-	-	20.6	39	58.0	136	80	9	11.3	71	85.9	14.1

Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school	Persons 25 years old and over—Percent high school graduates	Persons 16 years and over					
									Civilian labor force			Workers	
										Unemployed			Means of transportation to work
	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all				Total	Total	Total	Percent of civilian labor force	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in car-pools
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.													
Manville town	–	–	–	–	11.4	14	43.5	72	44	–	–	39	89.7	30.8
Marbleton town	–	–	7	–	26.2	145	77.7	354	235	6	2.6	219	86.3	36.1
Medicine Bow town	5	–	55	5.5	39.4	204	84.0	667	453	18	4.0	414	73.4	32.4
Meeteetse town	9	–	6	–	25.5	124	61.4	370	208	1	0.5	206	75.7	34.5
Midwest town	–	–	10	–	17.3	160	78.6	497	334	12	3.6	318	81.8	30.5
Mills town	4	–	85	3.5	19.5	337	67.3	1 628	1 166	51	4.4	1 068	86.0	21.2
Moorcroft town	–	–	6	–	33.3	227	77.0	699	481	27	5.6	452	79.0	28.5
Mountain View town	–	–	–	–	31.7	139	69.6	398	274	7	2.6	267	56.6	18.0
Newcastle city	11	45.5	119	37.8	23.4	716	74.0	2 591	1 650	46	2.8	1 539	86.9	24.8
Pavillion town	1	–	4	–	27.9	76	66.3	209	129	5	3.9	122	78.7	18.0
Pine Bluffs town	9	55.6	34	55.9	23.0	203	72.4	838	505	14	2.8	488	79.5	16.8
Pinedale town	10	–	16	6.3	34.1	219	79.9	800	493	13	2.6	462	57.6	11.9
Powell city	49	14.3	312	24.4	15.8	987	75.6	4 091	2 592	98	3.8	2 461	80.8	19.1
Ranchester town	–	–	12	–	30.1	146	74.4	450	311	13	4.2	286	81.8	38.1
Rawlins city	258	7.8	1 239	14.9	31.2	2 278	72.2	8 414	5 431	175	3.2	5 139	87.0	25.1
Riverside town	–	–	–	–	–	3	51.1	48	15	–	–	15	80.0	20.0
Riverton city	41	–	330	18.8	24.2	1 893	76.6	7 062	4 901	161	3.3	4 624	82.4	24.1
Rock River town	8	–	20	–	22.7	91	66.5	283	177	10	5.6	161	87.0	41.0
Rock Springs city	126	3.2	1 478	6.0	31.0	3 706	77.9	14 244	9 943	357	3.6	9 342	84.8	25.2
Saratoga town	41	–	74	4.1	29.9	508	72.2	1 718	1 158	41	3.5	1 094	83.2	33.4
Sheridan city	94	5.3	691	7.4	25.9	2 809	76.4	11 425	7 162	304	4.2	6 710	85.7	21.5
Shoshoni town	18	–	78	2.6	21.7	184	66.5	644	401	13	3.2	369	74.3	24.4
Sinclair town	5	100.0	55	21.8	22.0	113	87.1	423	281	2	0.7	254	85.0	27.2
South Superior town	9	–	73	–	32.7	88	62.6	428	279	77	27.6	202	82.2	49.0
Sundance town	2	–	27	–	15.8	248	72.3	814	553	28	5.1	504	71.8	8.7
Ten Sleep town	7	–	18	–	12.6	88	61.8	302	188	–	–	188	83.0	52.1
Thayne town	–	–	3	–	23.8	38	71.0	166	101	6	5.9	92	65.2	25.0
Thermopolis town	10	–	131	4.6	18.5	708	72.5	2 929	1 857	59	3.2	1 734	83.2	23.2
Torrington town	149	–	424	10.1	21.8	1 091	69.1	4 126	2 459	138	5.6	2 276	80.8	18.6
Upton town	–	–	6	33.3	26.4	302	79.3	802	521	17	3.3	497	83.1	32.2
Van Tassell town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wamsutter town	17	–	13	23.1	61.6	161	75.8	455	348	–	–	344	66.3	22.1
Wheatland town	11	–	223	15.7	45.9	1 050	74.3	4 279	2 883	153	5.3	2 694	89.8	29.1
Worland city	148	4.7	368	12.8	20.2	1 321	76.3	4 563	2 963	120	4.0	2 767	81.7	14.5
Yoder town	–	–	–	–	27.2	36	70.5	77	53	2	3.8	46	100.0	32.6

Table 4. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years		Persons 16 years and over in labor force in 1979			Median income in 1979 (dollars)		Persons for whom poverty status is determined						
									Income in 1979 below poverty level					
												Related children		Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
	Total	Percent with a work disability	Total	Percent unemployed 15 or more weeks	Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	House-holds	Families	Total	Total	Percent	65 years and over	Under 18 years	5 to 17 years	
The State	301 618	6.1	261 262	3.2	7 945	20 004	22 440	459 732	36 268	7.9	4 900	11 049	7 428	52 517
SMSA'S														
Casper, Wyo.	48 010	5.5	41 514	4.2	9 353	22 867	25 693	71 016	4 087	5.8	636	1 192	859	5 760
COUNTIES														
Albany	21 125	5.2	19 049	3.2	6 672	14 644	19 541	26 208	4 083	15.6	252	688	477	5 393
Big Horn	6 853	7.8	5 959	2.3	6 050	14 682	16 918	11 802	1 499	12.7	247	593	401	2 318
Campbell	16 078	4.6	14 101	3.2	9 245	26 060	27 479	24 161	1 168	4.8	72	326	207	1 723
Carbon	13 589	4.3	11 671	4.7	8 227	21 972	24 596	21 339	1 420	6.7	200	435	289	1 920
Converse	8 786	4.0	7 597	2.7	8 133	22 693	24 055	13 975	890	6.4	65	271	127	1 276
Crook	3 252	5.4	2 786	3.7	6 854	16 557	18 440	5 299	524	9.9	52	220	161	695
Fremont	24 390	7.2	20 814	3.3	7 287	20 480	22 139	38 224	3 625	9.5	351	1 326	870	5 022
Goshen	7 321	8.3	6 297	3.8	6 274	14 030	17 100	11 791	1 400	11.9	255	425	288	2 075
Hot Springs	3 304	8.5	2 873	4.0	7 001	16 147	19 833	5 498	411	7.5	105	114	93	568
Johnson	4 019	7.0	3 538	2.8	8 023	16 506	20 035	6 573	548	8.3	152	109	54	992
Laramie	44 883	7.4	38 718	3.4	7 852	17 678	20 943	67 357	5 421	8.0	787	1 868	1 236	8 418
Lincoln	7 024	5.9	5 779	4.3	6 442	18 005	19 702	12 155	1 393	11.5	205	632	434	2 192
Natrona	48 010	5.5	41 514	2.2	9 353	22 867	25 693	71 016	4 087	5.8	636	1 192	859	5 760
Niobrara	1 736	6.9	1 486	2.2	6 481	12 830	15 625	2 894	464	16.0	97	120	79	655
Park	13 810	6.1	12 182	2.9	7 214	17 734	20 679	20 996	1 755	8.4	249	519	345	2 338
Platte	7 593	6.4	6 275	3.9	7 597	19 545	21 693	11 894	1 159	9.7	203	330	270	1 455
Sheridan	15 360	7.6	13 322	3.7	7 785	18 111	21 652	24 375	1 482	6.1	370	306	189	2 533
Sublette	2 870	4.8	2 475	3.2	7 059	17 430	19 094	4 533	441	9.7	64	162	129	618
Sweetwater	26 806	5.6	22 877	3.1	8 880	24 114	26 038	41 355	2 167	5.2	221	770	498	3 051
Teton	6 890	4.3	6 482	3.9	9 040	18 442	20 858	9 293	713	7.7	55	91	55	945
Uinta	7 809	6.6	6 574	2.4	7 518	22 584	24 287	12 669	491	3.9	91	121	78	914
Washakie	5 707	6.6	5 073	2.2	7 066	18 239	20 890	9 292	605	6.5	74	209	133	996
Weston	4 403	7.5	3 820	2.9	7 357	20 021	21 698	7 035	522	7.4	97	222	156	720
INCORPORATED PLACES														
Afton town	789	5.8	698	2.0	5 836	15 906	18 068	1 489	95	6.4	44	22	10	177
Albin town	80	12.5	74	2.7	4 954	12 188	12 750	139	40	28.8	6	15	13	43
Baggs town	258	1.2	218	8.3	7 872	16 683	17 188	410	60	14.6	13	16	14	63
Basin town	776	9.1	706	1.4	7 028	14 310	17 250	1 345	151	11.2	30	57	40	213
Big Piney town	331	2.7	298	1.3	7 154	17 500	19 615	533	42	7.9	7	21	19	46
Buffalo city	2 156	5.8	1 977	2.3	7 987	15 078	19 111	3 727	319	8.6	144	21	6	498
Burns town	167	3.6	148	2.7	8 564	17 500	21 875	255	11	4.3	4	2	2	11
Byron town	326	8.0	270	1.5	4 885	15 114	16 116	604	70	11.6	8	36	25	139
Casper city	34 410	5.5	29 872	2.1	9 700	23 123	26 562	50 203	3 001	6.0	504	853	624	4 185
Cheyenne city	30 723	7.4	26 547	3.6	8 205	17 777	21 660	46 815	3 638	7.8	605	1 127	753	5 189
Chugwater town	185	–	176	11.4	6 517	13 571	17 188	303	23	7.6	3	8	8	43
Clearmont town	101	9.9	81	4.9	3 783	10 417	11 528	190	54	28.4	11	21	21	58
Cody city	4 282	6.8	3 877	3.5	8 669	18 050	22 104	6 699	442	6.6	123	93	79	602
Cokeville town	295	3.1	260	3.8	6 153	15 000	17 857	516	37	7.2	6	12	6	62
Cowley town	240	7.5	188	6.9	5 305	16 019	16 793	448	19	4.2	–	4	2	77
Dayton town	465	13.5	390	4.4	6 654	19 076	20 568	758	71	9.4	11	25	9	83
Deaver town	100	19.0	92	1.1	3 891	15 000	16 000	206	11	5.3	–	4	2	66
Diamondville town	613	4.4	508	3.5	7 352	22 273	24 955	993	65	6.5	11	21	17	99
Dixon town	59	3.4	57	8.8	7 469	13 750	13 750	94	7	7.4	–	–	–	16
Douglas town	3 744	3.7	3 418	2.0	8 358	22 801	24 533	5 951	328	5.5	17	59	15	468
Dubois town	688	10.8	600	7.5	6 322	14 548	16 413	1 067	71	6.7	5	22	18	142
East Thermopolis town	182	11.0	166	3.6	5 324	7 625	14 375	371	68	18.3	28	19	14	88
Edgerton town	301	5.0	253	3.2	6 894	19 022	20 313	521	48	9.2	10	20	11	60
Elk Mountain town	191	4.2	157	4.5	6 897	22 500	25 347	333	18	5.4	14	–	–	39
Encampment town	415	7.5	359	5.0	6 057	16 359	17 500	661	56	8.5	–	15	7	83
Evanston city	4 003	6.8	3 597	2.6	8 398	22 131	25 039	6 086	182	3.0	48	8	–	370
Evansville town	1 594	9.2	1 367	3.7	6 759	21 565	22 481	2 651	144	5.4	10	67	57	174
Fort Laramie town	221	9.5	172	4.7	5 310	11 544	12 750	383	71	18.5	11	23	13	112
Frannie town	83	8.4	62	–	6 161	7 212	18 125	141	22	15.6	11	1	–	22
Gillette city	8 248	4.2	7 429	2.7	9 937	26 232	27 944	11 978	490	4.1	40	81	63	706
Glendo town	264	15.9	202	14.9	6 520	16 875	19 583	425	24	5.6	5	8	3	85
Glenrock town	1 714	3.0	1 418	1.6	7 864	23 179	24 433	2 725	261	9.6	22	100	62	314
Granger town	106	3.8	84	2.4	7 302	20 521	20 536	175	6	3.4	–	2	–	6
Green River city	7 965	5.1	6 644	2.5	8 510	26 140	26 971	12 740	514	4.0	33	211	159	765
Greybull town	1 331	8.0	1 196	3.3	6 916	15 099	17 485	2 277	222	9.7	50	63	31	335
Guernsey town	943	7.1	785	4.3	7 388	18 438	21 101	1 510	94	6.2	16	38	34	189
Hanna town	1 425	4.6	1 094	3.9	8 014	26 004	26 562	2 291	142	6.2	11	55	47	214
Hartville town	126	4.8	95	–	5 904	18 750	20 000	200	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hudson town	349	9.5	277	5.1	8 751	19 821	21 544	549	50	9.1	8	12	8	77
Hulett town	154	9.7	141	3.5	6 143	11 607	14 583	280	51	18.2	15	18	16	53
Jackson town	3 362	5.4	3 208	2.6	8 615	17 310	20 548	4 453	310	7.0	34	18	18	460
Kaycee town	180	5.6	162	–	7 441	17 115	17 019	282	16	5.7	2	7	3	24
Kemmerer town	2 065	4.2	1 766	3.7	9 002	23 638	24 777	3 261	181	5.6	68	11	6	210
Kirby town	83	9.6	76	7.9	4 233	16 406	16 875	148	–	–	–	–	–	14
La Barge town	176	2.3	159	2.5	7 676	18 068	19 545	298	22	7.4	2	5	2	60
La Grange town	133	3.0	114	–	2 300	8 500	9 250	207	47	22.7	4	21	13	88
Lander city	4 836	8.7	4 445	2.6	9 027	21 184	23 781	7 361	297	4.0	49	82	37	517
Laramie city	18 050	4.9	16 340	3.2	6 577	13 892	19 295	21 574	3 511	16.3	190	519	334	4 711
Lingle town	326	2.1	229	3.9	8 093	13 839	19 063	506	44	8.7	21	9	9	75
Lost Springs town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lovell town	1 349	8.9	1 141	2.5	5 645	14 347	17 691	2 440	295	12.1	77	111	67	460
Lusk town	937	7.0	855	1.6	6 429	12 011	15 301	1 620	185	11.4	75	28	15	285
Lyman town	1 288	7.1	980	3.0	6 920	24 569	24 821	2 276	121	5.3	9	63	51	185
Manderson town	116	12.9	105	–	6 098	13 750	15 500	178	17	9.6	4	8	8	30

Table 4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years		Persons 16 years and over in labor force in 1979		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Median income in 1979 (dollars)		Persons for whom poverty status is determined						
									Income in 1979 below poverty level					
												Related children		Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
	Total	Percent with a work disability	Total	Percent unemployed 15 or more weeks		House-holds	Families	Total	Total	Percent	65 years and over	Under 18 years	5 to 17 years	
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.														
Manville town	62	12.9	52	11.5	7 632	20 625	22 917	92	9	9.8	–	1	1	11
Marbleton town	350	5.4	275	6.9	7 743	21 136	21 705	532	26	4.9	–	12	10	26
Medicine Bow town	634	3.6	492	3.5	9 615	26 023	27 604	950	65	6.8	8	21	15	69
Meeteetse town	288	13.9	269	2.6	6 680	14 524	21 071	524	72	13.7	22	12	12	75
Midwest town	442	3.2	397	2.8	7 466	19 333	21 989	662	58	8.8	5	11	5	97
Mills town	1 476	9.1	1 215	2.0	8 392	20 440	20 984	2 132	132	6.2	11	37	21	196
Moorcroft town	643	4.7	569	4.6	7 970	20 417	22 969	1 008	69	6.8	3	26	12	108
Mountain View town	364	4.7	296	2.7	6 464	20 852	22 578	625	49	7.8	8	17	15	61
Newcastle city	2 179	5.3	1 914	3.4	7 522	19 956	22 511	3 528	229	6.5	47	89	62	342
Pavillion town	175	5.1	147	–	6 588	15 938	19 375	308	22	7.1	12	2	2	44
Pine Bluffs town	643	5.3	600	1.8	6 640	13 547	18 182	1 071	114	10.6	36	23	16	149
Pinedale town	655	5.0	620	1.6	7 045	16 114	17 826	1 061	104	9.8	21	31	23	169
Powell city	3 349	7.7	3 026	2.5	6 760	16 769	21 014	4 878	401	8.2	62	102	39	470
Ranchester town	410	13.2	349	2.3	7 900	21 944	24 375	656	12	1.8	–	6	–	16
Rawlins city	7 108	4.0	6 303	4.7	8 213	22 104	24 657	11 053	697	6.3	103	222	138	892
Riverside town	26	–	18	–	6 289	10 000	18 750	54	10	18.5	10	–	–	10
Riverton city	6 201	6.1	5 502	3.6	8 404	21 638	24 457	9 429	466	4.9	106	125	113	577
Rock River town	248	2.0	200	3.5	6 192	16 607	19 688	437	67	15.3	4	31	17	75
Rock Springs city	12 788	5.7	11 154	2.4	9 343	22 994	26 278	19 158	1 107	5.8	152	358	233	1 495
Saratoga town	1 487	5.0	1 287	3.0	8 538	20 505	23 576	2 362	118	5.0	26	31	23	186
Sheridan city	9 200	8.4	8 034	4.0	7 950	17 042	21 671	14 807	871	5.9	273	143	85	1 431
Shoshoni town	543	6.6	482	1.2	6 635	17 500	20 547	873	61	7.0	17	16	14	112
Sinclair town	370	14.3	299	0.7	8 836	24 348	25 329	593	20	3.4	2	6	–	40
South Superior town	366	15.3	283	32.5	8 419	16 208	17 813	598	54	9.0	–	24	–	54
Sundance town	687	5.7	609	3.3	7 005	15 845	18 600	1 098	112	10.2	9	54	43	131
Ten Sleep town	227	10.1	217	12.9	5 332	12 292	15 357	396	29	7.3	29	–	–	88
Thayne town	135	7.4	113	7.1	5 293	11 304	11 250	248	49	19.8	5	23	18	61
Thermopolis town	2 289	10.0	2 040	4.4	7 345	16 250	20 665	3 748	173	4.6	53	45	33	274
Torrington town	3 124	9.8	2 867	4.9	6 360	14 511	18 309	5 212	596	11.4	152	156	88	866
Upton town	745	5.4	600	2.3	7 234	20 000	21 645	1 243	49	3.9	7	12	3	78
Van Tassell town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wamsutter town	449	2.7	380	1.6	8 737	22 073	22 500	696	37	5.3	–	23	10	73
Wheatland town	3 708	5.7	3 165	4.3	8 319	20 525	23 652	5 726	458	8.0	126	104	84	539
Worland city	3 821	6.9	3 431	1.3	7 421	18 324	21 270	6 302	373	5.9	25	114	59	639
Yoder town	68	17.6	55	3.6	4 863	12 250	16 000	110	19	17.3	8	4	4	26

Table 5. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units										Occupied housing units					
		Percent with—										Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
	Total	Year structure built		5 or more units in structure	Source of water by public system or private company	Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bathrooms	3 or more bedrooms	Total	Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
		1970 to March 1980	1939 or earlier													
The State	182 347	40.4	22.6	10.0	81.3	78.1	86.1	19.8	97.3	50.8	165 624	34.2	95.8	397	97	252
SMSA'S																
Casper, Wyo.	27 900	41.5	16.1	11.3	93.8	90.2	93.5	29.2	96.5	54.9	25 841	34.5	96.6	460	101	327
COUNTIES																
Albany	11 467	31.8	24.3	17.6	87.2	85.4	86.1	2.4	96.9	40.9	10 639	41.2	95.1	358	107	219
Big Horn	4 587	23.3	43.8	8.2	76.5	68.2	73.4	31.2	96.6	50.4	4 128	26.9	95.5	282	81	176
Campbell	9 384	73.6	7.7	8.4	77.7	72.2	89.4	33.1	98.8	57.2	8 006	46.5	98.3	582	134	368
Carbon	8 262	40.8	25.3	7.5	93.4	90.5	81.7	8.0	97.8	48.2	7 475	35.8	96.2	421	99	284
Converse	5 273	56.7	19.4	8.7	72.8	67.0	90.6	30.4	97.9	54.6	4 679	38.5	95.3	457	91	311
Crook	2 326	36.5	24.5	9.4	58.5	52.1	70.9	20.9	93.2	48.8	1 851	27.0	97.5	343	110	236
Fremont	14 134	41.2	15.2	7.9	71.1	66.7	77.0	18.3	96.3	51.5	12 869	33.4	96.2	361	109	254
Goshen	4 905	26.0	36.4	3.9	60.5	64.6	76.6	30.4	98.0	50.7	4 470	24.5	96.2	279	82	174
Hot Springs	2 479	21.7	30.9	14.9	86.7	79.7	83.4	43.3	93.8	44.5	2 162	33.5	93.6	346	85	180
Johnson	2 793	34.0	32.4	9.7	72.9	70.7	83.0	18.2	98.2	51.8	2 485	33.1	93.6	364	86	229
Laramie	27 269	31.5	20.0	9.2	85.6	86.3	93.1	10.2	98.5	52.9	25 292	32.9	94.4	361	98	218
Lincoln	4 309	38.5	29.7	6.2	71.5	61.5	77.2	5.7	97.1	56.3	3 859	27.7	97.2	340	121	275
Natrona	27 900	41.5	16.1	11.3	93.8	90.2	93.5	29.2	96.5	54.9	25 841	34.5	96.6	460	101	327
Niobrara	1 415	12.4	57.0	4.6	64.5	60.8	71.9	15.8	94.6	47.0	1 155	24.7	92.4	248	88	159
Park	8 354	32.5	23.6	6.1	66.4	59.1	84.6	15.9	98.5	53.5	7 738	26.2	96.1	324	84	205
Platte	4 906	43.6	27.6	4.4	75.3	72.4	76.3	27.0	97.7	48.2	4 380	38.5	96.8	370	83	254
Sheridan	10 295	33.5	38.3	11.2	76.2	71.8	89.2	23.5	96.4	44.0	9 321	31.1	93.6	402	93	243
Sublette	1 798	38.2	18.0	9.5	59.7	58.5	68.0	4.2	96.4	48.7	1 591	28.5	98.0	406	131	258
Sweetwater	15 063	55.8	22.7	12.5	92.4	89.6	90.1	23.3	97.9	50.4	14 052	36.2	96.2	430	95	284
Teton	4 539	59.7	11.8	24.6	67.4	66.8	78.6	4.3	97.4	40.0	3 751	40.9	97.0	458	128	294
Uinta	4 404	48.6	28.7	7.4	74.4	77.9	84.0	12.5	97.9	51.2	4 080	34.3	96.7	374	95	278
Washakie	3 600	33.4	22.9	5.4	78.4	73.7	83.3	27.5	96.8	48.2	3 275	33.7	96.3	326	92	217
Weston	2 885	28.9	24.6	7.3	87.1	78.2	81.9	37.9	97.7	51.1	2 525	31.4	94.8	364	126	230
INCORPORATED PLACES																
Afton town	528	21.4	30.7	5.7	100.0	97.9	84.3	3.0	99.6	66.3	478	26.8	96.0	249	95	208
Albin town	68	11.8	47.1	2.9	100.0	100.0	80.9	8.8	95.6	33.8	58	10.3	93.1	217	125	175
Baggs town	171	48.0	22.8	9.9	98.8	100.0	89.5	24.6	100.0	31.0	144	45.8	86.1	506	117	308
Basin town	566	22.1	49.3	10.8	98.8	98.1	88.0	44.3	98.4	47.7	534	26.6	96.8	303	80	170
Big Piney town	230	23.0	24.8	5.7	97.8	100.0	85.7	7.0	98.7	53.5	204	21.6	94.6	283	117	196
Buffalo city	1 676	29.3	38.8	12.6	100.0	98.7	91.3	17.2	98.3	48.0	1 539	31.3	89.9	343	84	226
Burns town	103	29.1	51.5	–	95.1	93.2	90.3	25.2	100.0	45.6	97	16.5	95.9	256	88	225
Byron town	203	30.0	30.5	2.0	96.6	99.0	18.7	23.2	99.0	66.5	193	19.2	97.4	267	88	225
Casper city	20 258	34.7	18.7	14.4	99.4	99.6	95.0	30.8	96.1	54.9	18 874	32.9	95.9	447	101	326
Cheyenne city	19 587	25.6	21.2	12.0	99.5	99.5	94.6	9.4	98.4	50.7	18 239	31.1	93.0	350	98	220
Chugwater town	141	12.1	37.6	4.3	98.6	89.4	78.0	7.1	98.6	41.8	116	36.2	89.7	375	125	183
Clearmont town	69	30.4	43.5	–	100.0	100.0	88.4	14.5	91.3	58.0	63	28.6	87.3	271	100	267
Cody city	2 848	26.1	19.7	11.3	97.2	82.4	84.9	16.2	98.9	51.2	2 679	24.0	93.9	329	85	211
Cokeville town	186	26.3	33.3	2.7	98.9	96.8	78.5	1.1	97.3	50.0	162	22.8	96.9	293	130	213
Cowley town	153	23.5	51.0	5.2	100.0	98.0	76.5	22.2	100.0	64.7	138	23.9	100.0	241	79	168
Dayton town	282	43.3	30.5	2.5	100.0	99.3	83.0	6.7	97.9	45.4	248	27.8	98.8	369	88	275
Deaver town	59	30.5	27.1	–	100.0	100.0	28.8	22.0	100.0	57.6	56	44.6	92.9	300	83	172
Diamondville town	356	54.2	29.8	6.7	100.0	97.5	47.2	20.8	97.8	54.2	337	27.9	96.7	406	140	325
Dixon town	50	28.0	48.0	–	100.0	100.0	66.0	4.0	100.0	64.0	40	20.0	100.0	–	100	290
Douglas town	2 338	54.8	23.0	14.8	99.5	99.0	94.7	35.6	99.3	52.5	2 130	37.1	93.0	436	91	278
Dubois town	458	36.0	21.0	3.1	93.2	96.3	36.2	2.6	99.8	40.0	386	34.2	98.7	360	92	236
East Thermopolis town	229	25.3	26.2	43.2	100.0	92.6	70.7	30.6	89.1	16.6	189	33.9	75.1	232	92	105
Edgerton town	205	57.1	5.4	–	100.0	96.6	83.9	42.0	95.6	49.3	205	47.8	96.6	343	122	277
Elk Mountain town	134	39.6	22.4	–	91.0	5.2	42.5	–	97.0	49.3	125	23.2	94.4	511	111	154
Encampment town	339	33.9	39.2	8.3	95.3	88.5	54.6	5.3	97.1	39.5	281	32.7	97.2	350	96	225
Evanston city	2 293	37.1	41.0	9.9	98.5	98.0	89.3	9.6	99.0	45.1	2 139	33.0	96.3	355	97	285
Evansville town	873	57.2	5.5	–	89.1	89.1	91.6	23.3	97.6	55.0	836	27.9	98.0	390	132	393
Fort Laramie town	158	34.8	46.8	–	100.0	100.0	8.9	23.4	95.6	31.0	142	30.3	98.6	321	92	178
Frannie town	80	20.0	23.8	–	100.0	100.0	66.3	22.5	100.0	37.5	69	24.6	100.0	145	75	153
Gillette city	4 852	67.1	10.1	14.0	98.3	98.8	95.9	36.7	99.7	51.5	4 231	48.6	97.4	564	129	358
Glendo town	209	25.4	42.6	4.3	97.6	91.9	62.7	18.7	96.2	30.6	185	41.1	100.0	177	44	301
Glenrock town	1 042	52.9	17.9	4.1	99.6	99.5	91.7	23.8	99.5	52.9	904	37.7	96.6	430	97	333
Granger town	80	38.8	27.5	–	100.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	53.8	73	31.5	91.8	550	190	185
Green River city	4 237	68.7	12.3	11.0	100.0	99.6	97.6	14.7	99.4	61.6	3 980	40.8	98.3	462	119	304
Greybull town	977	19.7	43.2	9.5	99.7	99.5	90.0	48.7	98.8	40.6	894	31.4	92.5	295	81	171
Guernsey town	640	35.8	30.9	5.2	97.7	97.8	72.0	33.4	98.8	41.7	581	28.6	92.1	282	85	202
Hanna town	807	71.1	19.2	2.4	99.4	98.5	89.5	7.7	99.1	57.6	697	47.8	96.8	514	103	279
Hartville town	70	15.7	70.0	8.6	100.0	100.0	68.6	28.6	100.0	42.9	61	18.0	95.1	425	84	141
Hudson town	215	22.8	34.4	–	99.1	97.2	78.1	7.4	98.1	34.4	189	28.0	91.5	292	112	335
Hulett town	148	20.9	32.4	16.2	98.6	96.6	9.5	13.5	91.9	23.0	118	31.4	87.3	246	77	193
Jackson town	2 034	51.3	14.2	24.8	97.9	99.7	83.4	4.4	98.7	37.2	1 880	44.6	95.3	428	127	299
Kaycee town	140	24.3	47.1	3.6	100.0	100.0	88.6	31.4	100.0	40.7	110	28.2	98.2	263	91	194
Kemmerer town	1 298	36.2	32.3	15.6	100.0	99.5	89.4	5.9	95.7	46.5	1 152	37.9	97.2	515	161	370
Kirby town	56	16.1	51.8	1.8	89.3	5.4	60.7	21.4	91.1	42.9	40	15.0	100.0	375	190	232
La Barge town	116	28.4	17.2	0.9	100.0	99.1	83.6	3.4	99.1	44.8	100	17.0	96.0	350	140	227
La Grange town	108	15.7	68.5	3.7	3.7	96.3	56.5	20.4	96.3	35.2	87	19.5	94.3	175	81	138
Lander city	2 892	22.6	17.5	12.5	99.9	99.3	79.6	15.0	96.8	52.8	2 734	25.2	96.8	287	101	266
Laramie city	9 523	29.1	25.9	20.0	99.3	99.3	89.9	2.1	97.7	40.2	8 943	43.4	94.3	353	104	219
Lingle town	224	16.1	52.2	3.6	100.0	100.0	92.9	17.4	99.1	47.3	202	28.2	92.6	242	86	168
Lost Springs town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	–
Lovell town	965	17.5	49.3	7.9	99.8	99.6	84.2	28.7	98.1	46.5	876	24.5	95.4	250	79	181
Lusk town	777	9.9	52.4	6.8	99.7	99.5	88.0	14.0	98.5	45.2	704	28.0	88.8	245	84	159
Lyman town	723	71.8	12.4	1.5	99.6	96.1	92.0	14.0	99.4	59.8	664	44.0	97.6	426	89	330
Manderson town	64	26.6	18.8	–	100.0	1.6	76.6	42.2	96.9	34.4	59	33.9	100.0	175	81	207

Table 5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units										Occupied housing units					
		Percent with—										Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
		Year structure built		5 or more units in structure	Source of water by public system or private company	Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bathrooms	3 or more bedrooms		Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
	Total	1970 to March 1980	1939 or earlier								Total					
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.																
Manville town	51	15.7	76.5	–	100.0	100.0	82.4	19.6	90.2	39.2	39	17.9	92.3	233	114	...
Marbleton town	175	64.6	2.3	4.6	98.9	100.0	93.7	7.2	98.9	49.7	154	48.7	100.0	467	163	313
Medicine Bow town	401	55.4	18.0	6.7	99.3	98.5	86.0	12.5	98.3	46.1	364	38.7	96.7	387	105	281
Meeteetse town	245	18.0	46.9	–	100.0	97.6	68.6	0.8	96.3	37.1	210	30.5	89.5	292	70	201
Midwest town	326	1.8	63.5	2.5	99.1	99.1	56.4	28.2	99.1	27.3	308	26.6	96.8	337	97	268
Mills town	892	39.6	17.0	2.7	100.0	99.3	87.3	23.7	98.8	38.9	810	32.1	97.0	307	95	301
Moorcroft town	442	49.5	15.2	8.6	95.7	96.2	91.9	35.3	97.3	44.1	346	37.0	98.0	411	101	295
Mountain View town	236	42.4	18.6	–	13.1	91.1	80.9	18.2	99.2	49.2	218	33.9	97.2	275	83	211
Newcastle city	1 443	21.4	24.7	10.8	100.0	98.5	84.7	41.2	98.5	47.9	1 304	33.5	94.2	356	119	226
Pavillion town	105	44.8	–	–	95.2	100.0	83.8	27.6	97.1	45.7	97	45.4	96.9	217	109	408
Pine Bluffs town	480	22.1	39.6	3.5	99.2	96.9	89.4	22.1	99.4	53.3	436	25.5	92.4	310	106	156
Pinedale town	487	28.1	22.4	11.1	99.0	96.7	63.0	1.8	97.7	40.0	423	35.9	96.5	375	144	265
Powell city	1 999	24.4	24.5	4.1	100.0	100.0	90.8	19.5	99.4	50.1	1 885	28.7	95.5	239	86	201
Ranchester town	240	51.7	26.7	4.6	100.0	96.7	91.3	26.7	97.9	51.3	224	25.9	95.5	434	91	270
Rawlins city	4 198	34.5	26.5	9.0	99.9	99.0	85.8	8.4	97.3	46.2	3 885	36.6	95.8	412	100	296
Riverside town	29	17.2	41.4	–	17.2	–	37.9	10.3	82.8	13.8	25	8.0	100.0	392	75	...
Riverton city	3 646	36.1	15.5	11.6	97.9	98.0	87.2	21.1	98.9	52.2	3 427	32.3	96.5	367	112	283
Rock River town	182	37.4	44.5	–	100.0	89.0	56.0	2.2	94.5	44.0	137	32.8	97.1	417	135	250
Rock Springs city	7 433	43.8	32.0	17.6	99.9	98.6	88.6	26.6	98.7	43.9	6 993	30.8	94.2	396	93	271
Saratoga town	942	40.4	21.7	8.4	97.5	96.5	77.8	4.5	99.2	49.5	864	35.6	96.4	462	101	249
Sheridan city	6 585	29.8	42.4	15.1	98.2	97.5	92.9	26.0	96.9	39.8	6 045	33.6	91.2	377	94	236
Shoshoni town	377	43.2	20.2	9.5	96.0	93.4	80.9	40.8	99.2	37.9	326	38.3	95.4	318	93	291
Sinclair town	233	20.6	54.5	–	97.4	97.4	79.0	5.2	100.0	53.6	221	20.4	99.1	352	73	308
South Superior town	288	29.5	50.3	2.1	100.0	33.7	85.1	9.7	80.9	34.4	241	36.1	100.0	–	113	245
Sundance town	473	28.3	26.4	6.6	99.6	98.9	71.2	10.8	100.0	53.1	425	28.9	97.6	322	129	234
Ten Sleep town	206	42.2	38.8	–	100.0	94.7	36.4	2.9	94.7	20.4	162	33.3	97.5	333	112	306
Thayne town	101	39.6	28.7	–	96.0	93.1	67.3	9.9	98.0	50.5	90	37.8	88.9	442	117	188
Thermopolis town	1 712	18.8	34.0	14.0	100.0	98.8	87.0	47.1	94.0	43.2	1 534	35.7	94.6	334	85	206
Torrington town	2 201	24.7	29.4	9.5	99.1	98.9	88.2	39.6	98.5	46.7	2 101	25.5	93.2	277	81	167
Upton town	567	36.5	24.9	4.8	99.6	98.1	85.9	29.3	97.7	49.4	473	31.7	93.4	414	139	306
Van Tassell town	12	–	50.0	–	–	–	50.0	–	75.0	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	–
Wamsutter town	284	71.8	1.1	5.6	97.9	95.8	93.7	21.8	93.3	39.1	227	59.9	95.6	–	138	167
Wheatland town	2 452	50.2	18.0	6.3	99.7	98.6	87.0	32.8	99.1	46.3	2 242	43.4	97.0	369	83	289
Worland city	2 495	28.7	19.9	7.6	99.1	98.4	87.2	29.7	98.2	48.4	2 309	33.9	95.4	315	89	214
Yoder town	57	45.6	31.6	–	100.0	1.8	66.7	29.8	98.2	31.6	45	11.1	100.0	288	95	...

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes. All counties and equivalents are shown irrespective of governmental status.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

County subdivisions are included in this report only if they have an "active" or "inactive" general purpose government. An *active* government unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and is currently doing so. These units are generally recognized for Federal revenue sharing purposes. *Inactive* governmental units have the legal capacity to be active, but currently have no legal officers, raise no revenue, conduct no activities, and are not recognized for revenue sharing purposes.

Such county subdivisions, also known as Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's), are found in the following 20 States: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's. Incorporated places which are independent MCD's are shown only in the place portion of the tables, i.e., they are not also shown as county subdivisions.

INCORPORATED PLACES

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The SMSA's are not governmental units, but are shown here because of their importance to many Federal- and State-funding programs.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties. For SMSA's which cross State lines, only that portion contained in the State is included in these tables.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal-visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Child—A child is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmate of Institution—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions are a subcategory of group quarters and include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for juveniles or for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The 1980 census counts of the population by race in 100-percent tabulations, including data in this report, are provisional, i.e., the counts are not final. Limited edit and review procedures were performed during the 100-percent processing. For instance, some respondents marked the "Other" category in the race item and wrote in an entry such as German or Jamaican which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific racial categories listed on the questionnaire; entries of this type were reviewed and edited into a specific category where appropriate. However, not all such cases were identified in the 100-percent processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the sample coding operation, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population from sample tabulations. Final data on race were determined after sample processing. The sample race data will appear in *Characteristics of the Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics,* PC80-1-C reports.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian, Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Also persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked the "Other" category of the race item and wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in

questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a on age at last birthday were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed 4 years of high school as well as those who completed 1 or more years of college.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that those persons who reported speaking a language other than English did not speak English at home, or that they were more fluent in the non-English language than in English.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job.

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves. Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to

questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work" — those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work" — those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979.

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to question 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" sources such as food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, and employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family through 1979.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total

income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was $7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports,* Series P-60, No. 133.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person:	
Under 65 years	$3,774
65 years and over	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years	4,876
Householder 65 years and over	4,389
3 persons	5,787
4 persons	7,412
5 persons	8,776
6 persons	9,915
7 persons	11,237
8 persons	12,484
9 or more persons	14,812

Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some data are presented for the alternate cutoff of 125 percent of the current poverty level. This alternate cutoff is obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by 1.25. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was $9,265 in 1979 for a family of four persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in group quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have

their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households in the 1980 Census of Population reports. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate the population and housing sample data.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit–Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time. In this report, data are shown only for the percent of occupied units in which the householder's latest move is between January 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980.

Rental Vacancy Rate–The rental vacancy rate is the percentage relationship of the vacant year-round units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant year-round units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the vacant year-round units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

Tenure–A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room–"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Bedrooms–The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with 3 or more bedrooms.

Year Structure Built–Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. This report presents figures which relate to the percent of year-round housing units in structures built during 1970 to March 1980, and 1939 or earlier, and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure–A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. This report presents statistics on the percent of year-round housing units which are in structures having 5 or more units, not on the number of residential structures.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use–A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Bathrooms–A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. This report presents the percent of year-round housing units having 1 or more complete bathrooms.

Source of Water–A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "individual drilled well" or an "individual dug well." The category, "some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc. This report presents data on the percent of year-round housing units which are supplied water by a "public system or private company."

Sewage Disposal–Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be con-

nected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way. Statistics are presented in this report on the percent of year-round housing units which are connected to a public sewer.

Equipment

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent, that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit. Housing units with a "central heating system" include those units with any of the first five types of heating equipment mentioned above. The data shown in this report refer to the percent of year-round housing units with a central heating system.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with air-conditioning.

Vehicles Available—This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. The data presented in this report show the percent of occupied housing units having 1 or more vehicles available at home for the use of members of the household.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) or condominium unit would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are also excluded from the value tabulations. Value was also collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. If the median falls in the category "Less than $10,000," it is shown as "$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "$200,000 or more," it is shown as "$200,000+." This report presents data on median value and on the number of specified owner-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than $20,000" and "$50,000 or more."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "with a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than $50," it is shown as "$50-." If the median falls in the category "$500 or more," it is shown as "$500+." This report presents data on median contract rent and on the number of specified renter-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than $100" and "$200 or more."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family

houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels and part of the rental payment.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE.. C–1
Armed Forces..... C–1
Crews of Merchant Vessels C–1
Persons Away at School C–1
Persons in Institutions C–1
Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day C–1
Americans Abroad..... C–2
Citizens of Foreign Countries... C–2
DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES..... C–2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES.... C–2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other

members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (most sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the *historic areas* of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC-readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 5 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 5 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 5. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places of fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation. In this publication, only migration data ("Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975") in table 3 are affected by this processing scheme.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 5 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been

enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 5 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

Note that table D already contains standard errors for per capita income and 95-percent confidence intervals for median family income and median household income. (See below for discussion of confidence intervals.) The steps given below, however, should be used to calculate the standard error of the other data item totals and percentages published in this report.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;

b. Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics;

c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables will be given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.

b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y:

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} \approx \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a sub-

class of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, the figure that appears in the table is 1.5 times the lower bound of the open-ended interval. For example, a median household income confidence bound that is included in the open-ended interval ($75,000+) will appear in the table as $75,000 x 1.5 = $112,500.

The distributions for gross rent and selected monthly owner costs can be found in the 1980 Census of Housing publication, *Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B, for each individual State.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

(2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 3 shows that for the city of Casper 27,308 persons out of all 38,214 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Casper with a percent-in-sample of 13.9 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 13.9 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 27,308 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se, is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5\,(27{,}308)\left(1 - \frac{27{,}308}{51{,}016}\right)} =$$

252 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Casper city is 51,016.

The standard error of the estimated 27,308 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 252 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 252 for the total persons 16 years and over in Casper city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 71.5. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.53. Thus the standard error for the estimated 71.5 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.53 x 1.0 = 0.53.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 27,308 persons 16 years and over in Casper city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 252. Thus a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

[27,308 −2(252)] to [27,308 +2(252)]

or

26,804 to 27,812.

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Cheyenne city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 22,748, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 35,645. Thus the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 63.8 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.61 percent. Table D lists Cheyenne city with a percent-in-sample of 15.5 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.5 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status." Thus the approximate standard error of the percentage (63.8 percent) is 0.61 x 1.0 = 0.61.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Casper city and Cheyenne city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

71.5 − 63.8 = 7.7 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$Se\,(7.7) = \sqrt{(Se(71.5))^2 + (Se(63.8))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0.53)^2 + (0.61))^2}$$

$$= 0.81 \text{ percent.}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

[7.7 −2(0.81)] to [7.7 + 2(0.81)]

or

6.1 to 9.3.

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	*Persons in group quarters*

Stage II—Householder/ Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	*White Race*
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age

5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	Female
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
17-32	Same age and sex categories as group 1 to 16
	Black Race
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	*Owner*
	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	$0 to $9,999
2	$10,000 to $19,999
3	$20,000 to $24,999
4	$25,000 to $49,999
5	$50,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	Black Race
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

65-80 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin

Rent Categories

81	$1 to $59
82	$60 to $99
83	$100 to $149
84	$150 to $199
85	$200 to $249
86	$250 to $299
87	$300 to $399
88	$400 to $499
89	$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent

Persons not of Spanish origin

92-102 Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Black Race

103-124 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

125-146 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

147-168 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

169-190 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	*Vacant for Rent*
2	*Vacant for Sale*
3	*Other Vacant*

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data. This is the case if, on the average, characteristics of nonrespondents differ from those of respondents. During the field operations, nonresponse was substantially reduced by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Furthermore, the computer processing of the data involved a careful screening of the responses for each person. Missing and inconsistent responses detected during this process were automatically allocated a response from a person with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\ (1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage 1/											
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\ \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Language usage and ability to speak English	1.4	1.3	0.7
Residence in 1975	2.3	2.0	1.2
School enrollment	1.4	1.2	0.7
Years of school completed	1.2	1.1	0.6
Labor force status	1.0	0.9	0.5
Means of transportation to work	1.2	1.1	0.5
Work disability	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979	1.1	1.1	0.5
Poverty status	1.8	1.7	0.9
HOUSING			
Year structure built	1.1	0.9	0.5
Units in structure	1.1	0.9	0.5
Source of water	1.0	1.0	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms	1.1	1.0	0.5
Year householder moved into unit	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner cost	1.1	0.8	0.5
Gross rent	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980—Con.

[An asterisk (*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)—Standard error	Median income in 1979 (dollars)			
						Household		Family	
						95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	469 557	18.3	198 217	18.5	30	19 807	20 166	22 270	22 635
SMSA'S									
Casper, Wyo.	71 856	14.5	28 493	13.9	84	22 331	23 454	25 171	26 216
COUNTIES									
Albany	29 062	16.1	11 954	15.9	109	13 779	15 416	18 545	20 482
Big Horn	11 896	35.6	4 835	36.6	150	13 975	15 299	16 345	17 491
Campbell	24 367	15.0	9 505	15.5	136	25 315	26 805	26 695	28 567
Carbon	21 896	22.4	8 659	22.5	140	21 348	22 626	23 700	25 419
Converse	14 069	21.3	5 350	21.5	179	21 819	23 521	23 197	24 913
Crook	5 308	43.7	2 434	47.7	267	15 853	17 261	17 501	19 379
Fremont	38 992	16.3	14 570	16.8	99	19 929	21 016	21 558	22 766
Goshen	12 040	19.0	5 017	19.0	170	13 120	14 941	16 184	18 187
Hot Springs	5 710	19.4	2 537	20.9	234	15 062	17 232	18 048	21 647
Johnson	6 700	16.5	3 029	16.7	282	14 842	18 193	18 198	21 733
Laramie	68 649	16.1	27 390	16.2	79	17 165	18 226	20 414	21 473
Lincoln	12 177	24.5	4 671	24.6	173	17 062	18 982	18 666	20 737
Natrona	71 856	14.5	28 493	13.9	84	22 331	23 454	25 171	26 216
Niobrara	2 924	43.2	1 434	47.6	353	11 854	13 758	14 626	16 675
Park	21 639	15.9	8 774	16.4	130	16 747	18 701	19 890	21 444
Platte	11 975	21.4	5 053	21.7	172	18 427	20 467	20 848	22 556
Sheridan	25 048	17.8	10 928	17.4	120	17 254	19 020	20 895	22 410
Sublette	4 548	44.6	2 393	47.0	296	16 642	18 283	18 191	19 997
Sweetwater	41 723	16.1	15 116	15.6	102	23 445	24 784	25 509	26 568
Teton	9 355	14.8	4 894	14.9	229	17 309	19 620	19 482	22 365
Uinta	13 021	21.6	4 497	20.7	155	21 822	23 404	23 416	25 133
Washakie	9 496	15.9	3 784	16.4	185	17 029	19 519	19 656	22 112
Weston	7 106	19.5	2 900	20.2	221	18 443	20 896	20 745	22 675
INCORPORATED PLACES									
Afton town	1 481	48.3	528	48.7	395	14 575	17 344	16 672	19 239
Albin town	128	46.9	72	50.0	938	b 211	14 725	8 856	19 407
Baggs town	433	37.9	182	42.3	1 097	15 202	20 488	15 925	21 913
Basin town	1 349	48.1	566	48.8	504	12 375	15 759	15 968	18 876
Big Piney town	530	52.1	223	49.8	919	16 062	19 705	17 413	21 725
Buffalo city	3 799	15.6	1 673	15.5	363	13 346	17 448	16 978	21 235
Burns town	268	49.3	110	49.1	1 175	15 776	22 355	17 478	26 411
Byron town	633	46.4	216	49.1	416	13 632	16 222	14 834	17 315
Casper city	51 016	13.9	20 259	13.1	102	22 395	23 880	25 930	27 193
Cheyenne city	47 283	15.5	19 608	15.4	98	17 140	18 461	21 040	22 280
Chugwater town	282	40.4	139	44.6	921	11 178	19 323	12 291	22 044
Clearmont town	191	51.3	72	45.8	882	7 577	12 449	9 466	16 603
Cody city	6 790	14.9	2 857	15.5	263	16 094	20 082	20 527	23 808
Cokeville town	515	52.6	185	48.6	723	13 487	18 639	14 478	21 699
Cowley town	455	47.0	157	49.0	646	14 714	17 164	15 564	18 359
Dayton town	701	47.6	270	48.1	623	16 581	21 613	18 015	23 536
Deaver town	178	57.3	68	50.0	561	12 301	16 889	13 752	17 811
Diamondville town	1 000	48.8	360	48.6	498	20 133	24 118	23 472	26 089
Dixon town	82	48.8	46	45.7	2 245	10 946	22 476	10 661	23 812
Douglas town	6 030	15.0	2 338	15.1	266	21 263	24 087	23 216	26 163
Dubois town	1 067	46.4	464	46.3	563	13 414	16 186	14 559	18 073
East Thermopolis town	359	46.0	217	49.8	769	5 985	12 470	12 535	17 600
Edgerton town	510	37.6	205	30.7	814	16 933	21 165	17 789	22 816
Elk Mountain town	338	39.3	128	40.6	886	12 673	25 814	21 813	26 972
Encampment town	611	56.8	326	47.9	587	14 644	18 108	15 982	20 599
Evanston city	6 421	14.1	2 315	13.7	232	20 383	23 816	23 010	26 991
Evansville town	2 652	13.7	890	12.6	260	19 942	24 068	20 093	25 554
Fort Laramie town	356	44.4	152	46.1	733	8 638	14 589	10 773	16 559
Frannie town	138	48.6	70	48.6	1 664	5 582	17 483	8 463	22 179
Gillette city	12 134	15.5	4 857	15.7	198	25 148	27 316	26 792	29 215
Glendo town	367	52.0	172	47.7	687	14 571	20 478	16 237	21 730
Glenrock town	2 736	46.5	1 044	47.7	397	22 052	24 179	23 467	25 565
Granger town	177	51.4	71	43.7	1 480	18 213	22 084	18 286	23 000
Green River city	12 807	15.5	4 237	14.7	164	25 339	26 941	26 119	28 089
Greybull town	2 277	46.7	977	48.2	365	13 796	15 889	16 699	18 631
Guernsey town	1 512	47.8	640	47.7	465	16 968	19 871	19 828	22 349
Hanna town	2 288	41.7	844	39.3	338	24 509	27 314	27 008	30 162
Hartville town	149	49.7	65	44.6	782	12 886	23 341	17 903	24 758
Hudson town	514	42.4	211	44.1	1 027	15 893	22 609	17 366	24 900
Hulett town	291	47.4	151	49.0	1 016	9 590	13 624	11 432	16 401
Jackson town	4 511	15.3	2 074	14.9	323	15 884	18 968	18 665	22 868
Kaycee town	271	51.7	130	46.2	1 433	15 140	20 068	15 234	20 245
Kemmerer town	3 273	14.9	1 302	16.1	391	22 356	24 861	23 564	28 658
Kirby town	129	39.5	50	48.0	564	11 180	21 056	12 328	21 637
La Barge town	302	48.7	121	51.2	[illegible]	15 553	20 744	17 388	25 634
La Grange town	232	42.7	101	43.6	227	6 818	10 428	7 122	10 687
Lander city	7 867	15.2	2 898	14.8	121	19 602	22 756	22 035	25 436
Laramie city	24 410	15.9	9 536	15.6	1 063	12 966	14 819	18 278	20 320
Lingle town	475	49.7	214	48.6	...	11 012	16 366	16 276	21 756
Lost Springs town	9	33.3	3	33.3		...	...	...	...
Lovell town	2 447	46.5	969	48.6	293	13 174	15 562	16 390	18 483
Lusk town	1 650	44.8	777	46.8	440	10 940	13 148	14 144	16 410
Lyman town	2 284	48.5	728	45.7	353	23 807	25 246	24 038	25 452
Manderson town	174	44.3	62	46.8	1 533	9 202	22 811	8 730	23 418

Table D. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980**—Con.

[An asterisk (*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)—Standard error	Median income in 1979 (dollars)			
						Household		Family	
						95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.									
Manville town	94	48.9	53	50.9	1 395	9 897	23 819	19 403	27 739
Marbleton town	537	44.7	186	46.8	794	19 496	23 715	20 216	25 196
Medicine Bow town	953	33.1	377	30.0	716	22 092	28 501	25 734	30 967
Meeteetse town	512	45.5	238	47.5	800	12 642	16 844	17 178	23 636
Midwest town	638	31.5	253	28.9	684	16 610	22 123	19 592	25 306
Mills town	2 139	42.4	895	41.1	447	18 927	21 606	19 718	22 148
Moorcroft town	1 014	45.0	442	48.2	678	17 294	22 638	20 722	25 427
Mountain View town	628	45.1	219	42.9	523	16 714	22 701	20 782	24 804
Newcastle city	3 596	15.9	1 443	15.4	300	17 542	21 556	20 755	24 084
Pavillion town	287	42.5	103	40.8	691	13 970	18 566	16 239	25 010
Pine Bluffs town	1 077	46.3	479	47.6	539	12 290	14 852	16 014	20 366
Pinedale town	1 066	45.9	524	46.9	572	14 845	17 343	16 328	19 885
Powell city	5 310	15.6	2 001	15.2	241	14 658	18 832	18 902	22 916
Ranchester town	655	48.1	240	47.1	634	20 496	24 006	22 212	25 980
Rawlins city	11 547	12.6	4 223	12.1	197	20 779	23 616	22 769	26 331
Riverside town	55	30.9	53	47.2	1 703	5 383	20 867	4 784	30 082
Riverton city	9 588	15.3	3 661	15.4	211	20 435	22 840	23 282	25 848
Rock River town	415	52.0	178	47.2	741	12 429	23 391	14 779	25 678
Rock Springs city	19 458	16.4	7 515	15.6	156	21 985	24 257	25 464	27 092
Saratoga town	2 410	38.3	977	40.2	441	18 720	22 314	21 752	25 380
Sheridan city	15 146	16.1	6 604	15.6	154	16 017	18 209	20 679	22 694
Shoshoni town	879	48.7	379	48.8	523	15 546	19 454	18 785	21 815
Sinclair town	586	42.2	226	40.3	836	22 430	26 239	23 580	27 377
South Superior town	586	11.9	245	13.5	903	11 641	24 237	14 386	34 791
Sundance town	1 087	47.1	479	47.6	568	14 548	17 324	16 858	20 295
Ten Sleep town	407	15.7	193	16.6	563	7 880	16 882	10 257	19 118
Thayne town	256	37.9	103	40.8	1 296	10 032	12 940	9 863	13 049
Thermopolis town	3 852	15.7	1 715	16.4	276	14 879	17 679	17 899	23 073
Torrington town	5 441	16.5	2 231	16.1	221	12 907	15 794	16 929	19 846
Upton town	1 193	40.8	525	42.7	470	18 523	21 270	20 203	23 175
Van Tassell town	10	80.0	12	66.7	***	***	***	***	***
Wamsutter town	681	28.9	281	30.6	864	20 551	24 745	20 567	27 682
Wheatland town	5 816	15.6	2 516	15.2	250	18 579	21 903	21 693	25 634
Worland city	6 391	16.8	2 495	16.5	232	16 971	19 790	20 045	22 495
Yoder town	110	47.3	52	48.1	992	10 622	17 255	10 760	19 240

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

   A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter.** Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder.**

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.

4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.

5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, *and* fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married.**

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school.**

   If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount, and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system.** If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well.*

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

H26. Answer **Yes** *only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28– H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H30– H32. *Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.*

H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.

c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*
Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:
Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes, a naturalized citizen** circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

13a. Mark **No, only speaks English** if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

(1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

15a. Mark **Yes, this house** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No, different house** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City – print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

17a. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark **Yes, full time** if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes, part time** if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 *or more* months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.

22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.

23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.

c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone.**

d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No.**

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works.* Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

    Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

    Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U S Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Please continue →

U S Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Form D-2

Form Approved
O M B No 41-S78006

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please:
- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

Page 2

→ ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
		Last name / First name / Middle initial	Last name / First name / Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Son/daughter ○ Brother/sister ○ Father/mother ○ Other relative ——→ If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee ○ Other nonrelative ——→
3. Sex Fill one circle.		○ Male ■ ○ Female	○ Male ■ ○ Female
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Korean ○ Vietnamese ○ Indian (Amer.) Print tribe ← ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Guamanian ○ Samoan ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut ○ Other — Specify	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Korean ○ Vietnamese ○ Indian (Amer.) Print tribe ← ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Guamanian ○ Samoan ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut ○ Other — Specify
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday ____ c. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ b. Month of birth ____ ■ ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec.	a. Age at last birthday ____ c. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ b. Month of birth ____ ■ ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec.
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ■ ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ■ ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related	○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College (academic year) ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College (academic year) ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — Skip question 10
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		○ Now attending this grade (or year) ○ Finished this grade (or year) ○ Did not finish this grade (or year)	○ Now attending this grade (or year) ○ Finished this grade (or year) ○ Did not finish this grade (or year)
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○	CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 4.

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:
- ○ Husband/wife
- ○ Son/daughter
- ○ Brother/sister
- ○ Father/mother
- ○ Other relative

If not related to person in column 1:
- ○ Roomer, boarder
- ○ Partner, roommate
- ○ Paid employee
- ○ Other nonrelative

- ○ Male
- ○ Female

- ○ White
- ○ Black or Negro
- ○ Japanese
- ○ Chinese
- ○ Filipino
- ○ Korean
- ○ Vietnamese
- ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe*
- ○ Asian Indian
- ○ Hawaiian
- ○ Guamanian
- ○ Samoan
- ○ Eskimo
- ○ Aleut
- ○ Other — *Specify*

a. Age at last birthday

c. Year of birth: 1 9 ○ ○

b. Month of birth
- ○ Jan.—Mar.
- ○ Apr.—June
- ○ July—Sept.
- ○ Oct.—Dec.

- ○ Now married
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Never married

- ○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
- ○ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ○ Yes, Cuban
- ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

CENSUS USE ONLY — A. ○ I ○ N ○○

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — *for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?*
- ○ Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason left out.*
- ○ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — *for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?*
- ○ Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason person is away.*
- ○ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?
- ○ Yes — *On page 4 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.*
- ○ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?
- ○ One
- ○ 2 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 3 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 4 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 5 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 6 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 7 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 8 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 9 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- ○ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —
- ○ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- ○ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?
- ○ Yes, for this household only
- ○ Yes, but also used by another household
- ○ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- ○ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? *Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.*
- ○ 1 room
- ○ 2 rooms
- ○ 3 rooms
- ○ 4 rooms
- ○ 5 rooms
- ○ 6 rooms
- ○ 7 rooms
- ○ 8 rooms
- ○ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —
- ○ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- ○ Rented for cash rent?
- ○ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?
- ○ No
- ○ Yes, a condominium

H10. *If this is a one-family house* —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H11. *If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying* —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —
- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ○ Less than $10,000
- ○ $10,000 to $14,999
- ○ $15,000 to $17,499
- ○ $17,500 to $19,999
- ○ $20,000 to $22,499
- ○ $22,500 to $24,999
- ○ $25,000 to $27,499
- ○ $27,500 to $29,999
- ○ $30,000 to $34,999
- ○ $35,000 to $39,999
- ○ $40,000 to $44,999
- ○ $45,000 to $49,999
- ○ $50,000 to $54,999
- ○ $55,000 to $59,999
- ○ $60,000 to $64,999
- ○ $65,000 to $69,999
- ○ $70,000 to $74,999
- ○ $75,000 to $79,999
- ○ $80,000 to $89,999
- ○ $90,000 to $99,999
- ○ $100,000 to $124,999
- ○ $125,000 to $149,999
- ○ $150,000 to $199,999
- ○ $200,000 or more

H12. *If you pay rent for your living quarters* —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ○ Less than $50
- ○ $50 to $59
- ○ $60 to $69
- ○ $70 to $79
- ○ $80 to $89
- ○ $90 to $99
- ○ $100 to $109
- ○ $110 to $119
- ○ $120 to $129
- ○ $130 to $139
- ○ $140 to $149
- ○ $150 to $159
- ○ $160 to $169
- ○ $170 to $179
- ○ $180 to $189
- ○ $190 to $199
- ○ $200 to $224
- ○ $225 to $249
- ○ $250 to $274
- ○ $275 to $299
- ○ $300 to $349
- ○ $350 to $399
- ○ $400 to $499
- ○ $500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied
- ○ First form
- ○ Continuation

Vacant
- ○ Regular
- ○ Usual home elsewhere

Group quarters
- ○ First form
- ○ Continuation

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —
- ○ Year round use
- ○ Seasonal/Mig. — *Skip C2, C3, and D.*

C2. Vacancy status
- ○ For rent
- ○ For sale only
- ○ Rented or sold, not occupied
- ○ Held for occasional use
- ○ Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

D. Months vacant
- ○ Less than 1 month
- ○ 1 up to 2 months
- ○ 2 up to 6 months
- ○ 6 up to 12 months
- ○ 1 year up to 2 years
- ○ 2 or more years

E. Indicators
1. ○ ○ Mail return
2. ○ ○ Pop./F

F. Total persons

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ○ A mobile home or trailer
- ○ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ○ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ○ A building for 2 families
- ○ A building for 3 or 4 families
- ○ A building for 5 to 9 families
- ○ A building for 10 to 19 families
- ○ A building for 20 to 49 families
- ○ A building for 50 or more families
- ○ A boat, tent, van, etc.

H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?
Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.

- ○ 1 to 3 — *Skip to H15*
- ○ 4 to 6
- ○ 7 to 12
- ○ 13 or more stories

b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H15a. Is this building —

- ○ On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — *Skip to H16*
- ○ On a place of 1 to 9 acres?
- ○ On a place of 10 or more acres?

b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —

- ○ Less than $50 (or None)
- ○ $50 to $249
- ○ $250 to $599
- ○ $600 to $999
- ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $2,500 or more

H16. Do you get water from —

- ○ A public system *(city water department, etc.)* or private company?
- ○ An individual drilled well?
- ○ An individual dug well?
- ○ Some other source *(a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)*?

H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H18. About when was this building originally built? *Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.*

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier

H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1949 or earlier
- ○ Always lived here

H20. How are your living quarters heated?
Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.

- ○ Steam or hot water system
- ○ Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms *(Do not count electric heat pumps here.)*
- ○ Electric heat pump
- ○ Other built-in electric units *(permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)*
- ○ Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- ○ Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- ○ Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene *(not portable)*
- ○ Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- ○ No heating equipment

H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?

a. Electricity
$ _____ .00 *Average monthly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Electricity not used

b. Gas
$ _____ .00 *Average monthly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Gas not used

c. Water
$ _____ .00 *Yearly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
$ _____ .00 *Yearly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ These fuels not used

H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? *Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.*

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H24. How many bedrooms do you have?
Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

- ○ No bedroom
- ○ 1 bedroom
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H25. How many bathrooms do you have?
A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.

A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

- ○ No bathroom, or only a half bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- ○ 2 or more complete bathrooms

H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H27. Do you have air conditioning?

- ○ Yes, a central air-conditioning system
- ○ Yes, 1 individual room unit
- ○ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- ○ No

H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 automobile
- ○ 2 automobiles
- ○ 3 or more automobiles

H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 van or truck
- ○ 2 vans or trucks
- ○ 3 or more vans or trucks

CENSUS USE

H22a.
0 0 0
1 1 1
2 2 2
3 3 3
4 4 4
5 5 5
6 6 6
7 7 7
8 8 8
9 9 9

H22b.
0 0 0
1 1 1
2 2 2
3 3 3
4 4 4
5 5 5
6 6 6
7 7 7
8 8 8
9 9 9

H22c.
0 0 0
1 1 1
2 2 2
3 3 3
4 4 4
5 5 5
6 6 6
7 7 7
8 8 8
9 9 9

H22d.
0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9

0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 ● 1

0 9 8 7 6 5 ● 3 2 1

0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9

0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . . .
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . . .
- A condominium unit . . . . . .
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . .

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ○ Yes, contract to purchase
- ○ No — *Skip to page 6*

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

○ Yes ○ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?
Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

$ _____ .00 OR ○ No regular payment required — *Skip to page 6*

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ○ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ○ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.
① S.S. Yes ○ No ○	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999				
② S.S. Yes ○ No ○	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999				
③ S.S. Yes ○ No ○	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999				
④ S.S. Yes ○ No ○	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999				
⑤ S.S. Yes ○ No ○	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999				
⑥ S.S. Yes ○ No ○	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999				
⑦ S.S. Yes ○ No ○	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999	00 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99	0000 1111 2222 3333 4444 5555 6666 7777 8888 9999	0000 1111 2222 3333 4444 5555 6666 7777 8888 9999	0000 1111 2222 3333 4444 5555 6666 7777 8888 9999

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 1 on page 2:
Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country —*
a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
- ○ Yes, a naturalized citizen
- ○ No, not a citizen
- ○ Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
- ○ 1975 to 1980
- ○ 1965 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1964
- ○ Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, only speaks English — *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?
(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
- ○ Very well
- ○ Well
- ○ Not well
- ○ Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*
(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
- ○ Born April 1975 or later — *Turn to next page for next person*
- ○ Yes, this house — *Skip to 16*
- ○ No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:
(2) County:
(3) City, town, village, etc.:
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
- ○ Born before April 1965 — *Please go on with questions 17-33*
- ○ Born April 1965 or later — *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person —**
a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Attending college?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

c. Working at a job or business?
- ○ Yes, full time
- ○ Yes, part time
- ○ No

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during —
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
- ○ May 1975 or later
- ○ Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
- ○ February 1955—July 1964
- ○ Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
- ○ World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
- ○ World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
- ○ Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	○	○
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	○	○
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	○	○

20. *If this person is a female —*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
None ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12 or more ○

21. *If this person has ever been married —*
a. Has this person been married more than once?
- ○ Once
- ○ More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? *(Month) (Year)*
Month and year of first marriage? *(Month) (Year)*

c. *If married more than once* **— Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
- ○ Yes — *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
- ○ No — *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.*

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)*
If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
- ○ Car
- ○ Truck
- ○ Van
- ○ Bus or streetcar
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked only
- ○ Worked at home
- ○ Other — *Specify*

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
3	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
4	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —

○ Drive alone — *Skip to 28* ○ Drive others only
○ Share driving ○ Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?

○ 2 ○ 4 ○ 6
○ 3 ○ 5 ○ 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?

○ Yes, on layoff
○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

○ Yes ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?

○ No, already has a job
○ No, temporarily ill
○ No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

○ 1980 ○ 1978 ○ 1970 to 1974
○ 1979 ○ 1975 to 1977 ○ 1969 or earlier
○ Never worked

Skip to 31d

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. Is this mainly — *(Fill one circle)*

Manufacturing ○ Retail trade
Wholesale trade ○ Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — *(Fill one circle)*

Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions ○
Federal government employee ○
State government employee ○
Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)* ○
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
Own business not incorporated ○
Own business incorporated ○
Working without pay in family business or farm ○

CENSUS USE

21b. I II III IV

22b.

28. A B C D E F G H J K L M AF NW

29. N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

○ Yes ○ No — *Skip to 31d*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?

Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —

Fill circles and print dollar amounts.
If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — **How much did this person receive for the entire year?**

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

c. Own farm. . .

Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . .

Report even small amounts credited to an account.

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .

Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.

$ .00 *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

OR ○ None

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31b. 31c. 31d. 32a. 32b. 32c. 32d. 32e. 32f. 32g. 33.

→ *Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2*

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